

302139

JPRS-KAR-85-058

29 August 1985

Korean Affairs Report

19980908 099

DMC CURRENT INDEX - 91

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

REPRODUCED BY
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

4
147
A07

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

29 August 1985

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

CONTENTS

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

| | |
|--|----|
| Time Bomb of South Korea's Foreign Debt (Pak Mun-chol; CHOLLIMA, Mar 85)..... | 1 |
| Denouncement of Suppression of People in S. Korea (Various sources, various dates)..... | 8 |
| Campus Stabilization Law Denounced | 8 |
| VRPR Commentator on Suppression | 9 |
| Struggle Support Urged | 10 |
| Minister's Remarks Condemned | 12 |
| Editorial Views North's Proposal on Olympics (THE KOREA TIMES, 4 Aug 85)..... | 14 |

SOUTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

| | |
|---|----|
| Reportage on New Korea Democratic Party (Various sources, various dates)..... | 16 |
| 'Political Flexibility' Urged, Editorial | 16 |
| Yi Re-Elected President, Editorial | 17 |
| Kim Tae-chung Release | 18 |
| Key Posts Reshuffled | 19 |
| Request for Group Meeting of USIS Intruders, Lawyers Denied (THE KOREA HERALD, 26 Jul 85; THE KOREA TIMES, 25 Jul 85). | 20 |
| Release of USIS Occupiers Demanded | 20 |
| Sit-in at CPD Office | 21 |

| | |
|---|----|
| Student Publication Linked to WPK Documents, Theory (Editorial; KYONGHYANG SINMUN, 24 Jul 85)..... | 22 |
| DJP Chairman, Prime Minister Meet To Discuss Campus Issues (THE KOREA HERALD, 26 Jul 85; THE KOREA TIMES, 25, 27 Jul 85)..... | 24 |
| Student Activities | 24 |
| Release of Workers, Students Demanded | 24 |
| Destruction of Monument Protested | 25 |
| Special Campus Law Planning | 25 |
| Reportage on Punishment of Teachers (THE KOREA TIMES, 6 Aug 85; THE KOREA HERALD, 7 Aug 85).... | 26 |
| Daily Criticizes Punitive Steps; Editorial | 26 |
| Discreet Dealing Urged | 27 |
| Teachers Face Dismissal | 27 |
| Campus Law Seen as Stabilization (THE KOREA HERALD, 7 Aug 85)..... | 28 |
| Strong Enactment | 28 |
| Early Enactment | 29 |
| Reportage on Student Protests (THE KOREA TIMES, 4 Aug 85; THE KOREA HERALD, 7 Aug 85)..... | 33 |
| Seoul Students Stage Demonstrations | 33 |
| High School Students' Rally Attempt | 33 |
| Prison Term for SNU Student | 33 |
| Briefs | |
| Normalization of National Assembly Dim | 34 |
| Amendment to Party Constitution Drafted | 34 |
| Stern Punishment for Corrupt Officials | 34 |
| DJP Shifts on Campus Stability | 35 |

ECONOMY

| | |
|---|----|
| Daily Calls for Steps to Minimize Labor Disputes (THE KOREA TIMES, 26-28 Jul 85)..... | 36 |
| Labor Disputes, Editorial | 36 |
| Students, Workers Indicted | 37 |
| University Graduate Enters Daewoo | 37 |
| ROK Daily Warns Against Industries' Massive Layoff (Editorial; THE KOREA TIMES, 7 Aug 85)..... | 39 |

| | |
|---|----|
| ROK Planning Board Drafts Projections for Sixth 5-Year Plan (YONHAP, 29 Jul 85)..... | 41 |
| Economics Institute Report Points to Technology Gap (YONHAP, 5 Aug 85)..... | 43 |
| MEDIA AND THE ARTS | |
| Artists Protest Minister's Remarks on Subversive Culture (THE KOREA TIMES, 25 Jul 85)..... | 44 |
| Briefs | |
| Police Seize Manuscript | 45 |
| Artists Under Questioning | 45 |
| FOREIGN RELATIONS | |
| Komeito Chairman Terms ROK Trip 'Successful' (KYODO, 24 Jul 85)..... | 46 |
| Human Rights League Urges Compensation for A-Bomb Victims (YONHAP, 6 Aug 85)..... | 48 |
| Briefs | |
| World Law Conference in Seoul | 49 |
| Minister To Visit Gabon, Liberia | 49 |
| FOREIGN TRADE | |
| Japan, ROK To Discuss Protectionism Halt (NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, 29 Jul 85)..... | 50 |
| ROK Seeks Steps Against Alien Moves To Cut Tariff Favors (YONHAP, 5 Aug 85)..... | 52 |
| INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY | |
| TONG-A ILBO Hopes for Fruitful Reagan-Li Xiannian Talks (Editorial; TONG-A ILBO, 24 Jul 85)..... | 53 |
| NORTH KOREA | |
| POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT | |
| NODONG SINMUN Article on Faithful Revolutionary (KCNA, 19 Jul 85)..... | 55 |
| Preparations Under Way for 40th Anniversary Celebrations (KCNA, 19 Jul 85)..... | 57 |

| | |
|--|----|
| Pyongyang Radio Talk on People's Trust in Party (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 4 Aug 85)..... | 59 |
| Articles Published on Chuche Idea (KCNA, 19, 24 Jul 85)..... | 68 |
| Chuche-Oriented World View | 68 |
| ANTA Hails Chuche Idea | 69 |
| KULLOJA No 7 Printed in DPRK (KCNA, 17 Jul 85)..... | 71 |
| Briefs | |
| RPR Mission in Japan | 73 |
| Kim's Answers to GRANMA | 73 |

ECONOMY

| | |
|---|----|
| Economic Success Scored on 40th Anniversary (NODONG SINMUN, 28 Mar 85)..... | 74 |
| Production Goals Achieved | 74 |
| Chongjin Railway Department | 75 |
| Innovations for Consumer Goods Production Discussed (NODONG SINMUN, various dates)..... | 77 |
| Report From Kimch'aek City | 77 |
| Season for Local Industry | 78 |
| Report From Kaeso'ng City | 80 |
| Importance of Local Industry Development Stressed (Ch'oe Kyo'ng-chin; NODONG SINMUN, 29 Jun 85)..... | 81 |
| Economic Development, Full Use of Production Capacity (Yu Si-yo'ng; NODONG SINMUN, 13 Jun 85)..... | 85 |
| Daily on Products for Export (NODONG SINMUN, various dates)..... | 89 |
| Role of Youth | 89 |
| Yarn Exports: Report From Hamhung | 91 |
| Ministry of Mining Efforts | 92 |
| Export Cargo Handling at Nampo | 93 |
| Importance of Coal Conservation (Yi Kyong-hwa; NODONG SINMUN, 9 Jun 85)..... | 95 |
| Efforts Directed Toward Machine Manufacturing (KCNA, 17, 22 Jun 85)..... | 97 |
| Mining Equipment Production | 97 |
| Machine Tools Manufacturing | 98 |

| | |
|----------------------------|----|
| Briefs | |
| Rich Harvest of Fruits | 99 |
| Rich Harvest of Vegetables | 99 |

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

| | |
|--|-----|
| Table of Contents of Scientific Journal, January-February (KWAHAGWON TONGBO, No 1, Jan-Feb 85)..... | 100 |
| Table of Contents: Scientific Journal, March-April (KWAHAGWON TONGBO, No 2, Mar-Apr 85)..... | 102 |
| Table of Contents: Scientific Journal, May-June (KWAHAGWON TONGBO, No 3, May-Jun 85)..... | 104 |

KOREANS IN JAPAN

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Briefs | |
| Japan's Alien Registration Law | 106 |
| Chongnyon Social Scientists | 106 |
| South Korea-Japan Treaty | 106 |
| Korean Group From Japan | 107 |

FOREIGN RELATIONS

| | |
|---|-----|
| Daily Attacks Kissinger for Slandering DPRK (KCNA, 10 Jul 85)..... | 108 |
| Reports on U.S. Role in International Terrorism (KCNA, various dates)..... | 109 |
| NODONG SINMUN on U.S. Terrorism | 109 |
| U.S. Ringleader of World Terrorism | 110 |
| 'Terrorism, Intrigue' of CIA | 111 |
| Warning Against U.S. Antiterror Policy | 111 |
| Reportage on U.S. Chemical Weapons (KCNA, 14, 15 Jul 85)..... | 113 |
| Daily Assails U.S. Production | 113 |
| U.S. Plan for Pacific Chemical Warehouse | 114 |
| Reportage on OAU Meeting (KCNA, 18, 23 Jul 85)..... | 115 |
| Kim Il-song Sends Message | 115 |
| NODONG SINMUN Hails Meeting's Success | 116 |
| Reportage on Niger (KCNA, 18 Jul 85)..... | 117 |
| Niger Delegation | 117 |
| Gift From Niger Leader | 117 |

| | |
|--|------------|
| NODONG SINMUN on Diplomatic Ties With Lesotho (KCNA, 19 Jul 85)..... | 118 |
| DPRK Meeting Marks Egyptian Revolution Anniversary (KCNA, 23 Jul 85)..... | 119 |
| NODONG SINMUN Observes National Day Pyongyang Meeting Held | 119 119 |
| World People Deeply Revere Kim Chong-il (KCNA, 19 Jul 85)..... | 121 |
| Kim Il-song Receives Message From PLO's 'Arafat (KCNA, 21 Jul 85)..... | 123 |
| Japanese Groups Study of Chuche Idea (KCNA, 18, 19 Jul 85)..... | 124 |
| Japanese Youth Council Publishes Paper Hwang Chang-yop Meeting | 124 124 |
| NODONG SINMUN Observes Polish Anniversary (KCNA, 22 Jul 85)..... | 125 |
| DPRK Dailies Mark Nicaraguan Revolution (KCNA, 19 Jul 85)..... | 126 |
| KCNA on Arrival, Departure of Various Groups (KCNA, 19 Jul 85)..... | 127 |
| Briefs | |
| New Envoy to Thailand | 128 |
| WPK Group to China | 128 |
| JSP Delegation | 128 |
| Brazilian Firm Group | 128 |
| Soviet Soccer Team | 128 |
| Delegation to Hungary, Romania | 128 |
| Reply From Husak | 129 |
| Peruvian Party Leader Greeted | 129 |
| Envoys Visit Nampo Lockgate | 129 |
| SFRY-DPRK Cooperation Protocol | 129 |
| WPK Delegation Returns | 130 |
| Polish Woodcut Exhibition | 130 |
| Colombian Counterpart Greeted | 130 |
| Zia-ul-Haq Replies | 130 |
| Colombian Delegation | 130 |
| WPI Group Returns | 131 |
| DPRK-Yugoslavia Scientific Protocol | 131 |
| Japanese Scholars Group | 131 |
| Malawian President | 131 |
| WPK Group to Mongolia, Bulgaria | 131 |

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| Maltese Prime Minister | 132 |
| Botswana President | 132 |
| Zambian Delegation Arrives | 132 |
| Hwang Chang-Yop Meeting | 132 |
| Socialist Callisthenic Teams | 132 |
| Colombian Parties Group | 132 |
| Cape Verde Leaders | 133 |
| Ambassador Meets Thai Premier | 133 |

FOREIGN TRADE

| | |
|--|-----|
| Production of Exports as a Priority (NODONG SINMUN, 15 Jun 85)..... | 134 |
| Rolling Stock Factory | 134 |
| Electrical Appliance Factory | 135 |
| Hwason'g Chemical Factory | 135 |
| Accomplishing Export Plans (NODONG SINMUN, 9 Jun 85)..... | 136 |
| Machine Building Industry | 136 |
| Marine Products | 137 |
| Chongjin Chemical Fiber Factory | 137 |

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

TIME BOMB OF SOUTH KOREA'S FOREIGN DEBT

Pyongyang CHOLLIMA in Korean March 85 pp 73-75

[Article by Pak Mun-chol: "South Korea Sits on a 'Foreign Debt Time Bomb'"]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is currently kicking up a row about the "growth" and "stability" of the South Korean economy.

But this deceitful propaganda fools no one.

Foreign publications have criticized the economic situation in South Korea along the following lines.

The South Korean economic crisis "has entered an extremely serious stage. It is doubtful that the Chon Tu-hwan 'regime' can last 1 or 2 years longer under these circumstances."

South Korea is sitting on a "time bomb of cumulative foreign debt," and "no one knows when the foreign debt time bomb will go off." "The situation is one in which a succession of small- and medium-size construction companies are going bankrupt, and even large construction companies are just barely holding on. The crisis in the South Korean economy is being seriously aggravated."

The root cause of the South Korean economic crisis lays in the "power structure and policies of the Chon Tu-hwan 'regime' as it relies on foreign support," and as a result "economic bankruptcy cannot be avoided without the resignation of the Chon Tu-hwan 'regime'."

Such commentary by foreign publications shows all too well how the economic "growth" and "stability" crowed about by the puppets amount to nothing more than preposterous and fraudulent slogans.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"South Korea, which has trod the path of dependence on outside forces rather than walking the path of independence, has become totally subservient to the U.S. imperialists."

South Korea is a zone of economic dependence on U.S. and Japanese monopolistic capitalists.

A South Korea Captured by U.S. Monopolistic Capitalists

South Korea is the prototype of a colonial economy totally dependent on the U.S. imperialists not only politically and militarily, but also economically.

From the first day of their forced occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists plotted to destroy the national economy and establish a colonial economic base.

At the same time that they seized the lifeline of the South Korean economy under the guise of "aid," the U.S. imperialists concluded a variety of "agreements" with the puppets, such as the "Agreement on Economic and Technical Assistance," so as to establish a framework for control of the South Korean economy. The U.S. Agency for International Development in South Korea, and such organizations as the "Economic Cooperation Commission" and the "Joint Investment Commission" underneath it, are on-the-spot instruments for control which serve to implement the economic domination and control of the U.S. imperialists over South Korea.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique cannot adopt any economic measures without receiving the approval of these controlling agencies.

Using these controlling agencies, the U.S. imperialists have fleeced South Korea of more than \$120 billion--10 times the amount of official "aid" that they say they have given.

The dependence of the South Korean economy on the U.S. imperialists is manifested in an economy that is a "model of dependence on foreign capital" in which the South Korean economy is maintained only by U.S. monopolistic capital.

If the economy is to be managed, there must first of all be money in one's pockets.

In the South Korean economy, however, the foundation of capital investment, which is the primary component of the production process, is made to rely on the loans and direct investments of U.S. monopolistic capitalists.

Currently 75.8 percent of the operating funds of businesses in the South Korean industrial sector, 67 percent of those in machinery and equipment, and 90-100 percent of those in production facilities in the core manufacturing sectors are dependent on foreign capital, including that of the United States.

As a result, the South Korean economy is in a position where it "strangles" itself if U.S. capital investment is cut off for even an instant.

Even one of South Korea's official publications has published an article lamenting this fact, pointing out that the absence of a South Korean company president is no big deal, but if a vice president on the American side is away

even momentarily the plant shuts down, and that "government" authorities can be put on hold by a single U.S. company.

An economy that is a "model of dependance on foreign capital" has put South Korea on a pile of debts. The debt that has been racked up by the South Korean puppets is currently \$50 billion. But the puppets do not have the ability to repay it. The amount of principal and interest that the puppets must pay this year is reportedly \$7.7 billion, and this will grow to \$8.5 billion in 1986. It is not by chance that foreign publications criticize the puppets as "slaves to debt."

The subservience to the U.S. imperialists is also manifested in the fact that the South Korean economy is considered to be a lame economy of the "export-oriented type."

The South Korean economy is not an economy that has as its objective the satisfaction of its own needs. It has been reduced to an economy that reprocesses the resources and raw materials designated by autonomous U.S. organizations so as to hand them over to the masters, and thereby to fill in the gaps in the U.S. economy and preserve its plunderous colonial interests. This is proven by the fact that 34 percent of the total volume of South Korean exports involves exports to the United States.

The bulk of its exports are nothing more than goods labeled "made in South Korea" that are manufactured using equipment, technology and materials brought in from the United States. It is these goods that the puppets use to advertise the "development" of the South Korean economy.

Consequently, export stagnation means the overall collapse of the South Korean economy. That was the reason why, when the U.S. imperialists adopted measures to restrict imports of South Korean goods some time ago, the puppets raised a hue and cry and made an even greater spectacle of themselves in groveling before their U.S. imperialist masters.

The dependency of the South Korean economy on the U.S. imperialists is also manifested in the way that it is being further transformed into a military arm of U.S. imperialism, and the way that South Korea is being completely transformed into a market for dumping the surplus goods of the U.S. imperialists.

South Korea is a colony and strategic military zone of U.S. imperialism located far from the United States. Therefore, the U.S. imperialists maintain more than 40 thousand aggressor troops in South Korea, as well as a South Korean puppet army totalling 1 million men, with the objective of propping up their strategic military zone and fulfilling their dream of invading the North. A tremendous amount of military goods is needed to equip and maintain such an enormous aggressive force. The United States contrives to procure not a small amount of this enormous quantity of military goods locally. A link in this is the scheming of the puppets to "cultivate the defense industry."

The militarization of the economy is putting the already borderline South Korean economy into an even more perilous situation.

In addition, the U.S. imperialists are pouring surplus goods that they don't know what to do with into South Korea, so that small- and medium-scale enterprises are going bankrupt, causing disarray throughout the South Korean economy.

As a result, it is apparent that the South Korean people are "in a situation in which when the U.S. economy sneezes, the South Korean economy already has a cold. All of the wounds they have suffered--from those in raw materials imports to those in marketing--are constantly being reopened."

The facts eloquently show that South Korea is a colony and zone of economic dependency of the U.S. imperialists.

South Korea as an Arena for Japanese Monopolistic Plutocracy

Japan and South Korea have a relationship in which the one dominates economically and the other is dominated.

The economic domination of South Korea is clearly reflected in the economic policies of the Japanese reactionaries toward South Korea. It is vividly corroborated in their long-standing advocacy that "a relationship of vertical international division of labor be established" between Japan and South Korea "so as to solve the inconsistencies encountered by the Japanese economy."

The "vertical international division of labor" relationship between Japan and South Korea was established during the 1960's, further intensified during the 1970's, and manifested even more in the 1980's.

The "Agreement on Ownership of Industry" concluded in January 1973 between Japan and South Korea in particular was an event that greatly promoted Japanese economic domination of South Korea.

Japanese economic domination of South Korea is exemplified first of all in the way that Japanese monopolistic capitalists seize control of key sectors of South Korean industry so as to extort great profits.

Colluding with the South Korean puppets, the Japanese monopolistic capitalists carelessly foist off on South Korea such companies as those facing bankruptcy or those being abandoned due to pollution. The result has been that the 33 Japanese companies operating in South Korea in 1969 increased to 230 in 1975, and to 340 as of June 1982.

These companies control the pulse of the manufacturing industry sector in South Korea as well as other related industrial sectors.

Even in those cases where they jointly manage companies with South Korean comprador capitalists, Japanese monopolistic capitalists are in the driver's seat. In other words, they make sure that capital and technology are exclusively Japanese, and that Japanese are put in charge of the companies.

In essence, this means that while they are joint enterprises in name, in reality they are no different from Japanese companies.

The Japanese companies that have penetrated South Korea have "high-ranking" managers set up organs called "joint conferences" and, after solving all problems associated with company operation, such as salaries of employees, import of raw materials and export of manufactured products, and distribution of profits, in a manner favorable to themselves, force their decisions upon the puppets. What the puppets get out of this is not worth mentioning.

Japanese economic domination of South Korea is also manifested in the fact that there is no choice but to rely on Japan for a large share of raw materials and vital parts and components.

The degree of dependency on raw materials and key components serves as a yardstick for gauging economic subjugation.

The Japanese monopolistic capitalists currently force the South Korean economy to accept only primary processed goods--fuel and raw materials--that they produce.

According to our information, of the total volume of raw materials imported by the South Korean puppets from abroad, they get 74 percent of their steel, 89 percent of their copper, 80 percent of their raw rubber and 80.5 percent of their lead from Japan. This shows just how much further the puppets have been made to depend economically on Japan.

The subjugation of the South Korean economy on Japan is also demonstrated in the control of Japanese trading companies over South Korean trade.

The foreign trade of today, when economic linkages between nations and regions are being strengthened on a day-to-day basis, occupies an important position.

The South Korean puppets, however, do not occupy a position of real control over their foreign trade. Subsidiaries of Japanese companies are the ones that swagger about in that area.

Many Japanese companies, such as Mitsubishi, Mitsui and Marubeni, have already penetrated South Korea and are operating there.

They have established a permanent agency called the "Seoul Japanese Chamber of Commerce," which puts pressure on the puppets to import more Japanese goods, and, under the pretext of expanding South Korean export markets, either exports their own goods labeled as made in South Korea or shunts them through their corporate headquarters in Japan.

As a result, Japanese subsidiaries in South Korea not only reap enormous profits, but also thoroughly dominate South Korean foreign trade. Just the fact that the foreign trade deficit of the puppets with Japan during the period 1965 to 1983 amounted to \$26.84 billion brings into focus the subjugation of South Korean foreign trade to Japan.

The economic dependency of South Korea on Japan also comes to light in the banking sector.

Currently there are more than 50 foreign banks in South Korea. Of these, such Japanese banks as Toyo Bank and Fuji Bank play predominant roles.

The Japanese bank branches put money into South Korean industries beset with financial problems so as to reap enormous profits.

The Japanese banks use such artful methods as insisting that loans be made on condition that they themselves finance them, and charge high interest for such loans, and the South Korean banks and businesses that are hard-pressed for cash have no choice but to beg for such financing.

The subservience of the South Korean economy to Japan is fully manifested in the way that the puppets have in reality integrated South Korea into Japan's "Western Economic Zone." The "Masan Free Export Zone" is a good guage of this.

Colluding with the puppets, the Japanese reactionaries have already set up more than 100 independent and joint "Japanese-South Korean Joint Venture" companies in the "Masan Free Export Zone." These represent 92 percent of all the companies established in this zone. The Japanese refer to the "Masan Free Export Zone" as their "settlement."

Japanese companies operating in the "Masan Free Trade Zone" employ tens of thousands of South Korean workers under sweatshop conditions. They coerce long hours of slave labor from these workers while paying them no more than one-tenth of what other foreign workers employed by their companies earn. If that were not enough, women workers are paid less than half of what male South Korean workers get.

The Japanese capitalists trample on the human rights of South Korean workers.

Such conditions are common any place where Japanese companies are operating in South Korea.

The Japanese monopolistic capitalists, in collusion with South Korean intermediaries, drag South Korean workers--especially female workers--off to Japan, treating them like cows and horses, and degrade the women to the status of prostitutes in brothels.

Such is the grim reality of a South Korea economically dependent upon Japan.

The fact that South Korea has been reduced to economic dependence on Japan and the United States is a result of the force occupation of South Korea and colonial policy of U.S. aggressor forces, the schemes of reaggression undertaken in earnest by the Japanese militarists, and the traitorous acts of the puppets.

Only by upholding the slogan of independence, nationalism and unification and forcefully launching an anti-foreign power and anti-puppet struggle can the South Korean people achieve their ultimate victory and thereby create an independent and creative way of life.

9062
CSO: 4110/181

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DENOUNCEMENT OF SUPPRESSION OF PEOPLE IN S. KOREA

Campus Stabilization Law Denounced

SK080059 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
6 Aug 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan clique's maneuvers to suppress the campus are becoming more atrocious and cunning, thus arousing stern denunciation at home and abroad.

The so-called Campus Stabilization Law, a new fascist evil law pushed ahead by the government and the DJP for campus suppression, is a clear indication of such maneuvers.

In a press conference held on 5 August after a joint party-government conference, DJP Chairman No Tae-u said that the campus stabilization law, which will be newly enacted, is necessary because judicial support to properly guide the leftist students is needed.

We have an old saying that "a cunning man resorts to the extremely crafty method of administering medicine after giving a disease." This is applicable to No Tae-u's remarks and acts.

As everyone knows, the antigovernment struggle of the students, workers, and masses from all walks of life is becoming fiercer with each passing day, with the struggle of occupying the American Cultural Center by the patriotic students in June as a stimulation.

They have not slackened their struggle even during the summer vacation and exposed and denounced the antidemocratic and antinational crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan clique even at the court where those involved in the incident of occupying the American Cultural Center were being tried.

There is an indication that such a struggle by the students will be expanded and strengthened around the time of the new school semester in September. This cannot but be a dreadful blow to the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is perpetrating an act of white terror to find a way out of the crisis through fascist suppression. The Campus Stabilization Law which it is going to enact is not aimed at benefitting students but at more atrociously blocking the students' mouth, binding their hands and feet with chains, thus basically eradicating their (?struggle).

The Chon Tu-hwan clique has been unable to overcome its crisis with conventional suppressive measures only with the police. Therefore, by applying a fascist evil law, it is attempting to eradicate the students' just struggle with more atrocious and cunning tricks.

In view of all this, it is clear that the Campus Stabilization Law pushed ahead by the Chon Tu-hwan clique is a most vicious evil law not aimed at campus stability but at its security of power; not at the proper guidance of students but at binding them more tightly with fascist chains.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is loudly babbling as if such a fascist evil law is aimed at the proper guidance of students. This is indeed shameless. No matter how frantically it may attempt to embellish its nature with flowery words, it can never conceal its nature as a fascist group of violence, just as a proverb noting that a jackal cannot become a sheep.

The Chon Tu-Hwan-No Tae-u group should cancel the plan for Campus Stabilization Law, an evil law designed to suppress the campus, and stop campus suppression. It should immediately step down from power in accordance with the unanimous demand of the masses at home and abroad.

VRPR Commentator on Suppression

SK080021 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
6 Aug 85

[Talk by station commentator Yun Chong-won from the program "Our Party's Assertion": "The Suppression of Patriotic Students and Workers Should be Stopped Immediately"]

[Text] How are you, listeners? As you know, the Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist suppression of patriotic students and workers who have risen up in the struggle for independence, democracy, reunification, and basic rights has become more unscrupulous with each passing day.

Because of the fascist instructions of the Chon Tu-hwan ring to severely punish students and workers struggling for independence and democracy, numerous patriotic students and workers are being arrested and imprisoned almost every day, and illegal and murderous trials for these students and workers have been continuously held.

After its attempt to severely punish the students involved in the occupation struggle at the American Cultural Center in Seoul was frustrated at the trial held on 15 July, in the face of the strong resistance of these students and their family members in the audience, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now holding separate trials for them as a means of retaliation.

29 August 1985

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has blocked these students from contacting their lawyers and has held close-door trials for them.

Speaking of the students involved in the Sammin Struggle Committee case, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has branded this organization as a procommunist organization which benefits the enemy. However, these students are in fact patriotic students who have staged the sacred struggle to reunify the nation, to win democracy, and to liberate the masses. They rose up because the Chon Tu-hwan ring has tried to obliterate independence and democracy with bayonets under the manipulation of the U.S. bosses and because splittists have tried to fix the division of the nation. Therefore, their struggle was patriotic which cannot be punished.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has tried to distort the struggle of the Sammin Struggle Committee. [Passage indistinct] This vividly shows how hard the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to suppress this patriotic organization.

The movement of the masses for democracy, independence, and reunification was also vigorously staged even before the advent of the Sammin Struggle Committee. Our masses' struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification will be continued in the future, too.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's criminal act of trying to suppress the struggle of patriotic students and workers for independence, democracy, reunification, and basic rights cannot be justified with anything.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's brutal suppression of patriotic students and workers is a last-ditch struggle to obliterate the just struggle of patriotic students and to continuously maintain the fascist regime. This is also an antinational, treacherous, and treasonous act of throwing a wet blanket on the growing desire for reunification among the masses.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should act discreetly, should immediately suspend [chungji] the illegal and murderous trials, should unconditionally and immediately release all arrested and imprisoned patriotic youths, students, and masses of all strata, and should stop its brutal fascist suppression of patriotic students and workers.

Our RPR will gallantly continue not only the struggle against the fascist maniacs' brutal suppression of patriotic masses of all strata and patriotic students struggling for independence, democracy, and reunification, but also the struggle for the release of the illegally arrested and imprisoned patriotic youths, students, and workers.

Struggle Support Urged

SK101237 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
1000 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Talk by Madame Yun Chong-won in the "Hour for the Armed Forces" feature program: "The Situation of Today and the Attitude of the Armed Forces"]

[Text] Disconcerted by the struggle staged by the patriotic youths, students, and popular masses of all walks of life thirsting for independence, democracy, and peaceful reunification, which is now surging forward more strongly than at any time in the past, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now engaged in white terrorism to obliterate this struggle fundamentally. The present ruling authorities are concentrating all the suppressive forces on the brutal suppression of the Samminthu organization, whose goal is to win democracy, liberate the masses, and reunify the nation, which surfaced in the wake of the struggle of seizing the American Cultural Center by the patriotic youths and students.

While creating a whirlwind of cracking down on the students involved in the Sammin Struggle Committee by forming a special team charged with investigating the struggle committee, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is putting the students on a murderous trial. And, at the same time, it is now engaged in the farce of daily denouncing the Sammin Struggle Committee by mobilizing the progovernment press organizations and propaganda media.

Even the school authorities at universities, while meting out measures of punishing the patriotic students involved in the Sammin Struggle Committee almost every day, are viciously attacking the Sammin Struggle Committee by going so far as to conduct such government-sponsored meetings as get-togethers of parents of the students and interviews with them. Going one step further, the school authorities have formed the progovernment organization the Central Consultative Council of Parents of the Students and then had this organization submit a recommendation urging the government to quickly and sternly deal with the violence and acts of destruction on the campus. Also, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now ruthlessly suppressing the creative activities of the progressive artists, committing such violent acts as placing Kim Tae-chung and his followers under house arrest by mobilizing some 500 policemen.

In the meantime, the patriotic youths, students, and popular masses from all walks of life across the country are not engaged in a struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan ring's lawless and unreasonable violence. Denouncing Chon Tu-hwan's fascist suppression, students at Yonsei University likened it to the farce in the seventies of the incident of the Federation of Democratic Youths and Students, the incident of the National Federation of Democratic Students, and the incident of the night school fabricated following the emergence of the Fifth Republic and referred to it as a measure of suppressing the democratic movement. Students of Ewha Women's University denounced it as an injudicious act of the present regime, describing it as being cornered.

The students who rose up in the struggle are becoming fiercer in their struggle, shouting that their slogan of reunifying the nation, liberating the masses, and winning democracy is one that reflects a historic task that they should carry out. In addition, the youths and students who have been arrested and imprisoned turned the courtroom into a venue of indictment condemning the fascist dictators [as heard] by not succumbing to the Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist suppression and by bravely fighting the ring, greatly terrifying it.

Men and officers of the armed forces: In view of the grave reality of today, nobody can aver that the murderous traitor Chon Tu-hwan would not mobilize the armed forces in the suppression of the people with the intent to mount another massacre of the innocent people in Kwangju just as it did in the Kwangju popular uprising.

Men and officers of the armed forces: what kind of attitude will you have to adopt under such grave circumstances as that which is now prevailing? As you all may know, the patriotic youths, students, and the popular masses of all walks of life who have risen in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democratization are none other than your parents, relatives, or friends, or still your neighbors. Are not the majority of the men and officers of the armed forces children of the working people, including the workers and peasants?

Where your parents, brothers, and sisters are engaged in a struggle to achieve the democratization of society, to turn it into one that is governed by independence, and to regain the right to existence, it is natural for you to support and encourage their struggle. Nobody can say when the Chon Tu-hwan ring will mobilize you, the men and officers of the armed forces, to suppress and obliterate the democratic and patriotic forces risen in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democratization.

Men and officers, you should never let yourselves be mobilized in the suppression of the popular masses. Instead, you should actively support those who are struggling to achieve the just cause. The armed forces are the last citadel the fascist dictator relies on. If such armed forces stand on the side of the popular masses and fight by adopting a [word indistinct] attitude, the fascist dictatorial regime will collapse like wet clay.

The history of past and present eras and that of the East and West attest to this. Therefore, men and officers of the armed forces should stand firmly on the side of the popular masses by looking squarely at the reality of today.

Minister's Remarks Condemned

SK120500 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1152 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Unattributed commentary: "Another Fascist Instruction for Suppression"]

[Text] In a press conference held yesterday, the puppet minister of home affairs babbled that the puppets will root out all criminal acts, including gatherings and demonstrations, which endanger their colonial fascist administration system, by mobilizing all forces of suppression, and that the puppets will thoroughly investigate invisible behind-the-scenes forces. It has been reported that the puppet Ministry of Home Affairs will clamp down on mass disturbances and activities against the state, and that the period from 1 September to 30 November is set aside for a concentrated clamp-down. It has also been reported that police forces will enter campuses even without the request of university presidents or college deans in an effort to prevent and crackdown on the student movement, and that an all-out check-up and search will be conducted throughout organizing teams exclusively to carry out investigation.

This is another measure of fascist suppression, a threat, and an act of blackmail designed to suppress the patriotic youths and students, who are waging a courageous struggle against foreign forces and fascist rule, and for independence, democracy, and the country's reunification.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has recently been engaging in more frantic maneuvers for suppression. The rascals arrested and put behind bars some 60 patriotic students after abruptly raiding Seoul National University and many other universities, following their rackets of unlawfully searching 110 universities and colleges. They also unjustly arrested and referred to trials scores of workers of the Daewoo Apparel Company, who rose in a strike. In particular, the fascist hooligans are frantically attempting to severely execute the righteous youths and students and arrested and imprisoned in connection with the struggle of occupying the American Cultural Center after arranging a heinous homicidal trial for them. In addition to this, the rascals dismissed 15 teachers on the grounds that they supported our proposal for cohosting the Olympic Games and published articles on democratic education, and caused winds of suppression by confiscating KIPPAL [FLAG] and EWEHA OLLON [EWEHA JOURNAL], student publications of Seoul National and Eweha Woman's Universities, and imprisoning 9 students involved. They are also searching for 14 other students involved.

Meanwhile, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is maneuvering to frustrate the students' just struggle for democratization at any cost by fabricating "the Campus Stabilization Law," another fascist evil law. The rascals' fascist suppression has become more violent and blatant. Because of their rackets of repeatedly investigating campuses and suppressing, arresting, and trying students, intellectuals, and workers, South Korea is today facing a situation tantamount to a state of martial law, and this violent atmosphere is threatening the people.

The struggle by the South Korean youths, students, workers, and intellectuals for independence and democracy is a very just and righteous struggle. Their struggle is neither an unreasonable act of violence nor a disturbance causing social chaos. It is very clear that they should not be victimized by heavy punishments and that their righteous act springing from love for the country and the nation should not be subjected to legal punishments.

Appearing at a so-called press interview, the puppet minister of home affairs made violent fascist remarks that the puppets will severely punish or root out mass disturbances, including gatherings and demonstrations, and criminal acts against the state. This is a desperate cry and act by those who are frightened at the patriotic and democratic violent struggle. The rascals are attempting to prevent the struggle of youths and students, which will be further expanded as the new semester begins on 1 September, by taking another violent measure of suppression.

However, no violent act can stop the patriotic struggle for independence, democracy, and the country's reunification by the South Korean youths, students, and the people of all walks of life. Suppression and violence will further hasten the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's isolation and destruction. It is a truth of history that the more suppression is strengthened, the more violently the flames of protest will soar. Recognizing the fact that its frantic-as-ever rackets of suppressing the South Korean youths, students, and people will not bring about a result favorable to it, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique must act with discretion.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

EDITORIAL VIEWS NORTH'S PROPOSAL ON OLYMPICS

SK040206 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Aug 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Olympics vs. Pyongyang"]

[Text] Those in power in north Korea seem to be irritated by their inferior position connected with the Seoul Olympics to be held in a matter of a few years.

Consequently, Pyongyang has made an absurd offer to co-host the 1988 Summer Olympics, together with Seoul, which defies the charter of the International Olympic Committee [IOC].

North Korean Deputy Premier Chong Chun-ki has reportedly proposed through Radio Pyongyang that south and north Korea jointly host the 24th Olympiad, and that both sides send a unified team to the games.

Sports Minister Yi Yong-ho Friday denounced the abrupt north Korea offer, saying that it should be considered nothing but Pyongyang's plot to disrupt the Seoul games.

Pyongyang has made an overt challenge to the IOC Charter, which stipulates that all Olympic events take place on territory subject to National Olympic Committee jurisdiction.

The IOC and many other international sports organizations have already expressed satisfaction with what is going on in Seoul in preparatory work for the Olympics.

Most of the Communist bloc nations, including the Soviet Union and China, are expected to participate in the Seoul Olympics, along with their favorable responses to the grand international sports festivals to be sponsored by South Korea.

As we recall, East Germany had dispatched a full-scale team to the Munich Olympics as early as in 1972, with the two parts of the divided Germany having been successful in sending a unified Olympic team to other occasions.

The north Koreans are once again reminded of such a striking precedent that took place in another divided country, where the German people were able to overcome the heterogeneous ideological barrier by organizing a joint Olympic team or meeting with each other at the Olympic stadium to uphold the lofty ideal for international peace.

The homogeneous Korean people on both sides of the divided country can hardly overlook the courage and wisdom displayed by the Germans in their peace-oriented venture in the sports arena.

CSO: 4100/681

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON NEW KOREA DEMOCRATIC PARTY

'Political Flexibility' Urged

SK030133 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Aug 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Opposition Rally"]

[Text] As expected, Rep. Yi Min-u has been reelected president of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NDP) in the party's two-day national convention, which ended yesterday. He defeated the formidable challenger Rep. Kim Chae-kwang by a margin of votes less than expected.

With the reelection of Rep. Yi for a two-year party president term, the NDP has now put an end to a transitional system, which took care of last February's parliamentary elections.

The NDP's national convention has both bright and gloomy aspects of the nation's opposition force. The bright aspect was the loser's submission to the outcome of the vote showdown with a congratulation to the winner.

On the other hand, the dark aspect was the undesirable discord between the main and minority factions over the election of party vice presidents. The two rival forces in the party originally agreed to select three candidates supported by the majority factions in the first round of voting and three others nominated by the minority factions in the second voting.

However, the intraparty friction was touched off after four supported by the mainstream force were elected in the first voting.

One major task that NDP President Yi has to tackle is to unite the divergent factions as shown in the process of electing the vice presidents during the convention. He must lead party forces in its proclaimed political struggles including an amendment to the Constitution, calling for a direct popular election of the president in 1988.

The major opposition party is advised to exert more efforts to explore good policy proposals, doing away with excessive factional feuds which may undermine the integral force of a "spontaneous" party.

It is assumed that the discretion of the reelected party president will be strengthened to some extent in the days ahead while the controversial outside influence by Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, both co-chairmen of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, is expected to decline.

It was indeed a significant implication, if not a warning, to the mainstream groups following the two Kims that 43 percent of the convention delegates rallied behind the unsuccessful party presidential candidate.

Both the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the main opposition party have realigned their party hierarchy simultaneously apparently in preparation for a great political challenge in 1988.

Citizens at large seem to be greatly concerned with the 1988 political arena, yet worrying about an extreme conflict between the rivaling political parties, if dominated by intransigents.

It is earnestly hoped that all parties and politicians will pool wisdom with political flexibility to seek a compromise through strenuous dialogue in dealing with national politics.

Yi Re-Elected President

SK030100 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Aug 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Party Reshuffles"]

[Text] The two-day national convention of the New Korea Democratic party [NKDP], called this week to re-elect Rep. Yi Min-u as its president, catapulted the major opposition party into its second, full-fledged stage. Shedding what had been considered a figurehead status, Yi is now established at the head of the party hierarchy with a broad mandate from the convention delegates.

The close race between Yi and rival Rep. Kim Chae-kwang, who garnered an unexpectedly large number of votes, signals reduced influence of Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam. They have been the two chief string-pullers outside the formal party apparatus.

The challenge for the party presidency by anyone but the favorite of the two Kims, followed by the fierce bickering for the party's several vice presidential posts by contending factions, was indicative of the deepening internal division and the weakening leadership of the so-called mainstream group controlled by the two Kims. The shaky unity within the ranks of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy under the two co-chairmen is very delicate indeed.

All these developments suggest the right direction in which the major opposition party should be going. As its established president, Yi is responsible

for bringing greater independence, autonomy and cohesiveness to the party's organization and operation.

It is beneath the dignity of a party having the size and stature of the NKDP to remain at the mercy of a few persons. No worthy political party should depend on the charisma of a single individual who lords over it.

Spontaneous intraparty democracy cannot thrive unless and until such obsession with personality and centralized control is done away with. A politician or a political party must begin by practicing democracy for and of itself before demanding democracy from anyone else.

The replacement of two key officeholders in the ruling Democratic Justice Party at the same time as the opposition party's reorganization may not be a mere coincidence.

The reshuffle affected the secretary general and the floor leader of the majority party. The DJP also had a few new National Assemblymen fill the seats vacated by those who joined the cabinet.

The party is faced with the formidable task of dealing with the opposition NKDP, which is about to escalate its political offensive following the party reorganization. More vigorous and imaginative action which is likely to come from the strengthened DJP leadership should enable it to more effectively address the questions of campus unrest and economic slowdown.

Kim Tae-chung Release

HK030404 Hong Kong AFP in English 0333 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, Aug 3 (AFP)--Meanwhile, Mr Kim's spokesman told the press that the opposition leader has yet to decide whether to accept the post of "party adviser."

The opposition NKDP, at its national convention, unanimously picked Mr Kim and another leader, Kim Yong-sam, as the party's advisers, while the 70-year-old lee min-woo [name as recieved] was re-elected party president.

Analysts said Mr Kim was being careful in not accepting formally the post of party adviser to avoid irritating the government.

President Chon Tu-hwan's government and his ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) have made it clear that if Mr Kim does not "behave well" he will never be granted an amnesty and have his civil rights restored so he can return actively to politics.

Government authorities have warned that he risked up to three years' imprisonment for illegally engaging in politics.

Key Posts Reshuffled

SK040038 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] The New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] will reshuffle party posts this week following the election of a party president and vice presidents at its national convention.

NKDP President Yi Min-u said yesterday he would start the screening process for party office holders at a meeting of the party president and six vice presidents early this week.

All party offices above vice chiefs of departments at the party secretariat will be reshuffled in a bid to streamline the party following the convention, Yi said. He plans to distribute party offices equitably among both the mainstream and nonmainstream factions, he said.

The mainstreamers, led by the Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam factions, claim that the shakeup should be made with the mainstreamer as the pivotal force.

The nonmainstreamers, however, maintain that they won 43 percent of the votes for the party presidency and that the ratio should be reflected in the allotment of party offices.

Sources said that the mainstreamers have designated Cho Yon-ha as candidate for the National Assembly vice speaker. One of two assembly vice speakers has been customarily allotted to the main opposition party.

The sources said the mainstreamers are hoping that they'll get four out of six key offices with nonmainstreamers hold the remaining two posts. The six key posts include floor leader, secretary general and chief policymaker.

CSO: 4100/680

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REQUEST FOR GROUP MEETING OF USIS INTRUDERS, LAWYERS DENIED

Release of USIS Occupiers Demanded

SK260131 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] The Ministry of Justice yesterday turned down a request to allow a group interview between 20 collegians involved in the May 23-26 seizure of the USIS library in Seoul and their defense lawyers.

The ministry also refused to lift a 15-day ban on visitors for the student except their lawyers.

The ban went into effect July 20, 4 days after the students and their relatives on hand at a Seoul courtroom disrupted the opening trial of the controversial case July 15. The trial was rescheduled for next Monday.

Ministry officials said the punitive action was taken under a law requiring the chief warden of a prison to mete out such punishment against violators of prison regulations.

The regulations cover the activities of prison inmates both inside and outside their prison facility, they said.

"The students deserve the punishment for their unruly acts during the opening trial," said a senior ministry official.

In addition to the ban, the ministry also prevented the defendants from either sending or receiving mail and from taking exercise outside their prison cells.

Another ministry official said part of the restrictions could be lifted only if the students showed repentance and if they pledged not to repeat such actions.

He also said the ministry would not allow the students to gather at one place for a group interview with their defense attorneys.

The ministry, however, will continue to allow the students to meet their lawyers on an individual basis, he said.

He added that 12 out of the total 17 lawyers for the students have visited the students on 30 occasions since the students were arrested May 26.

Sit-in at CPD Office

SK250156 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] Some 30 parents of the students arrested in connection with the May 23-26 seizure of the USIS library have been staging a sit-in protest at the office of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy (DP) since Monday.

They are calling for an immediate release of their children and protesting prosecution branding them as "sympathetic" to communism.

CSO: 4100/664

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

STUDENT PUBLICATION LINKED TO WPK DOCUMENTS, THEORY

SK280544 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 24 Jul 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Forces Hidden Behind FLAG--It Is Necessary To Thoroughly Prevent Contamination by Impure Ideologies"]

[Text] At a time when the shock caused by the interim disclosure of the investigation into the case of Sammin Struggle Committee, which has been defined as an "enemy-benefiting pro-communist organization," has not yet receded, we have once again been surprised at hearing the news report that a total of nine persons--who are not students--have been arrested in connection with FLAG, a campus publication, which can be said to be a guidebook for the so-called students who are actively involved in the student movement.

When the incident of occupying the American Cultural Center occurred, although some citizens criticized the ringleaders of that case as being "anti-U.S. students imbued with radical leftist ideologies," most citizens were skeptical of this. Furthermore, when a scene in which a coed was shouting the slogan "Yankees, withdraw, withdraw, withdraw" at a student demonstration at Chonnam University, whose schoolyard was covered with red flags, was vividly televised, there were many citizens who, even though their blood ran cold as they saw it, complacently thought to themselves: "It is not likely that they are linked with communism."

This notwithstanding, many citizens could not suppress their astonishment over the partial disclosure, beginning with the interim results of the investigation into the Sammin Struggle Committee, of the Contents of the books that were used as the students' code of conduct, including the books "One Step Forward," "Let Us Establish the Basic Concepts for the Masses, Democracy, and National Revolution," and "The Kwangju Mass Resistance Seen From the Viewpoint of the History of Mass Movement," and over the disclosure that they are staging a class struggle by introducing the theory of the popular democratic revolution into our country.

Furthermore, the nature of the leftist radical students has been gradually exposed because of the courtroom disturbance and the removal and confiscation of the works at a mass fine art exhibition. Thus, the attitude of tolerance on the part of citizens, who have regarded these antisystem activities simply as "resistance with reason" which might be attributed to the insufficient

knowledge of vigorous youths during their school days, has begun to change. Also, not a few citizens doubt whether they have any relations with the autogenous communists who might emerge during an era of social change.

However, as the investigation has progressed, it has begun to be revealed that such a struggle is not being staged only by students behind-the-scenes forces are at work. At last, nine persons--involved in the labor movement--were arrested in accordance with a secret warrant in connection with the production of FLAG. The full story will be disclosed in compliance with the investigation result. However, if the fact that they were indeed the force that manipulated the Sammin Struggle Committee behind the scenes is proven, no one will be confident in saying that there are no other impure forces standing behind the above-mentioned persons.

This is because, if their printed materials are carefully analyzed, it can be seen that those materials seem to fully introduce the puppet North Korean Workers Party's theory of revolution in South Korea; that, if there are any differences, only the terms have been changed to as not to arouse the general college students' sense of resistance; and that those materials graphically describe the reality of South Korea in order to make students come to the realization of such a reality. Accordingly, it cannot but be said, it is clear, that documents on the theory of revolution in South Korea, which the puppet North Korea distribute were used in writing these materials and that these materials were drawn up by the leftist revolutionary daydreamers who listen to the voice of the report broadcasts to the South.

In particular, it is noteworthy that both Volumes 1 and 2 of FLAG not only brand the present regime, the military circles, the business tycoons, and high-ranking bureaucrats as enemies altogether, but also criticize the conservative opposition party, the DKP.

By the way, before the new semester begins, all persons concerned should do their utmost to put the axe to the roots of the Sammin Struggle Committee based on campuses and its behind-the-scenes forces so that their impure ideologies cannot contaminate other students and so that stability will be restored to the campuses.

CSO: 4107/243

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP CHAIRMAN, PRIME MINISTER MEET TO DISCUSS CAMPUS ISSUES

Student Activities

SK260147 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, and Prime Minister No Sin-yong met yesterday morning to discuss possible options for coping with campus unrest.

The breakfast meeting was also attended by Yi Kyu-ho, presidential secretary general, and Hb Mun-to, senior presidential secretary for political affairs.

Those present shared the view that the present campus unrest, if unchecked, would make it difficult for colleges and universities to start the coming fall session smoothly, it was learned.

They studied a plan to seek legislation to normalize campus activities which they concluded were hampered by radical student activism.

In a related development, the government and the ruling party will hold a meeting today to discuss campus issues including the activities of the virtually outlawed Sammin Struggle Committee.

The meeting will be attended by officials of the Ministry of Education and Education specialists of the party.

Release of Workers, Students Demanded

SK260135 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] About 150 students from five universities in Seoul demonstrated on the campus of Kukmin University for 2 hours yesterday, demanding the immediate release of jailed students and workers.

The students from Kukmin, Songkyunkwan, Songsin Women's, Toksong Women's and Hansong also called for a revision to the law governing assemblies and rallies.

They hurled stones at riot police in a futile effort to march out of the school campus after participating in a meeting of Seoul's northern chapter of the National Federation of Students.

Meanwhile, two separate rallies by college students took place in Seoul Wednesday, one at Korea University and the other at a suburban industrial complex. Police dispersed the demonstrators with tear gas.

Destruction of Monument Protested

SK250153 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] About 300 students of Korea University held a sit-in protest Tuesday over the university authorities' destruction of a monument built in memory of students who died in service after being "forcibly" drafted into the army."

The protesting students demand that the school authorities rebuild the monument and end their suppression of student activities.

Meanwhile, about 150 students of Songkyunkwan University held an hour-long rally on the campus, demanding an immediate release of arrested students.

Special Campus Law Planning

SK270134 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] The lawmakers of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday strongly urged the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party to immediately stop their plan to enact a special law designed to ensure the stabilization of campuses.

The 102 NDP lawmakers referred to the projected "Campus Stabilization Law" as "the worst anti-democratic law to crush students' demands for democratization" in a resolution adopted in a caucus.

CSO: 4100/664

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON PUNISHMENT OF TEACHERS

Daily Criticizes Punitive Steps

SK060151 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Aug 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Punishment of Teachers"]

[Text] Arousing public concern was a recent Education Ministry decision to mete out heavy punishment to 16 secondary and primary school teachers charged by the education authorities for their dissenting views expressed in a panel discussion or articles contributed to a coterie magazine titled "Minjung Kyoyuk" (Education for the Masses) which was published last May.

It was reported over the past weekend that the Education Ministry had instructed boards of education to dismiss those teachers for their views printed in the magazine, which reportedly criticized the current education system with "distorted" facts and denounced government policies.

In its report analyzing the contents of the "seditious" magazine, the ministry pointed out that the publication represents an education doctrine of left-wing radicals, which undermines not only the existing education system but also the institutional value of free democracy in an apparent bid to topple the present sociopolitical system by a revolutionary means.

But then, the administration's order to severely punish the teachers seems to involve various issues directly and indirectly related to the autonomy and openness of education, the principle of appointing and dismissing teachers, and the teaching professionals morale.

Since the current education system undeniably has many problems to be rectified, the authorities should have been more considerate in ordering heavy punishment, including dismissal, of teachers for their criticism of the incumbent system and government policies.

It is also deemed improper to mete out an across-the-board punishment of those who expressed dissenting views in the magazine, irrespective of differences in their personal views, while granting that they should be subject to disciplinary action.

In this regard, the authorities concerned are advised to weigh the consequences of any disciplinary action in light of the fact that severe punishment is not always the only and best way of resolving an issue.

Discreet Dealing Urged

SK060157 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] The Korean Federation of Education Associations yesterday called on the authorities to discreetly deal with the 15 teachers charged for controversial articles in "Minjung Kyoyuk or Education of Masses."

The organization serving the interest of teachers said it was examining the remarks and writings by teachers to decide if they violated relevant law and deserve discipline.

The federation said the projected dismissal en masse cannot be taken as being rational, calling for utmost prudence in handling the case.

The federation spokesman said it would examine grievances of the teachers if they challenge the order to leave the schools in connection with the controversial non-periodical teachers' journal.

Teachers Face Dismissal

SK070230 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] Taejon (YONHAP)--The Chungchongnam-do board of education yesterday instructed Sanbol Girls High School in Nonsan to get a letter of resignation from school teacher, Kang Pyong-chol, by Saturday, for his controversial article in the May edition of the "Minjung Kyoyuk" (Education for the Masses) magazine.

The 31-year-old Kang is one of the 15 primary, middle and high school teachers across the country who face heavy punishment in connection with the controversy involving the monthly magazine's articles.

The municipal board of education also ordered the Sosan-gun county superintendent of education to obtain a letter of resignation from Cho Chae-do, 30, a teacher at Anmyon Middle School in Sosan.

Another Sanbol teacher, Yu To-hyok, 31, who was involved in the controversy, was learned to have already submitted a letter of resignation to the school on July 31. It was promptly accepted.

CSO: 4100/680

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CAMPUS LAW SEEN AS STABILIZATION

Strong Enactment

SK070147 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Aug 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] The so-called campus stabilization bill is likely to be handled by the National Assembly in August, as the Democratic Justice Party has decided to seek the legislation "at the earliest possible date."

The ruling DJP plans to call a special assembly session this month to act on a supplementary budget bill for this year and major welfare issues.

In a meeting of its Central Executive Council yesterday, the majority party decided to establish an ad hoc intraparty panel, which will "conduct a concrete review of the legislation in cooperation with the government."

Party spokesman Sim Myong-po said that the committee authorized the DJP leadership to determine the timing for the enactment.

Sim quoted party chairman No Tae-u as saying that both the government and the ruling party agreed on the need to enact the law as an institutional safeguard against campus unrest.

"However, the government and the DJP disagreed as to the best method of providing the safeguards," the spokesman cited No as saying.

The chairman noted that the next three to four years will be crucial to carve out a new future for the nation. Ruling and opposition parties are required to transcend partisan interests in that task, he said.

However, there are no signs that the opposition party will cooperate or compromise with the ruling party, he added.

The campus issue can be solved only when the government and the ruling party show they are strong, he said.

The nation, he said, will be assured of political stability when the people think that the government and the ruling party are strong enough.

No said, "The government and the ruling party will make unswerving efforts to have the law enacted. Public opinion will be reflected in the law as much as possible."

The chairman asked the majority party to mount a nationwide campaign to achieve a national consensus on the envisaged legislation.

He also said that the government party will cope resolutely with any attempts to take advantage of the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Seoul Olympics as occasions to take power.

Briefing reporters on the result of the committee meeting, the party spokesman said that campus disturbances can no longer be left unchecked.

"Now is the time to hammer out measures designed to resolve campus unrest in accordance with the people's aspirations," said Sim.

If radical ideology-oriented students are not brought under control, he said, campuses will be contaminated by leftist ideology.

The DJP is keenly aware of the need to provide proper guidance to ideology-oriented student activists, he said.

The spokesman emphasized that the main purpose of the forthcoming bill is to offer guidance to problem students rather than to punish them.

The committee concluded that a comprehensive package including legislation should be mapped out to root out the chronic campus unrest and restore an academic atmosphere to campuses, he said.

Meanwhile, the government and the DJP agreed Monday to push ahead with the enactment of the campus stabilization law.

Early Enactment

SK070205 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Aug 85 p 4

["Gist" of 6 August statements made by council members of the DJP at the Central Executive Council meeting as to the proposed enactment of Campus Stabilization Law]

[Text] Chairman No Tae-u:

I propose that we have an exchange of frank opinions on issues concerning the enactment of a Campus Stabilization Law now under consultation between the government and the party.

(Policy coordinator Hyon Hong-chu explains the contents of a government draft.)

Rep. Kim Chong-nam:

I believe that the ruling party, the government and the people have already formed a common ground on which the law may be legislated. As long as we are in charge of state administration, the legislation is the last step we can take (to curb student activism).

We should push ahead with the enactment, even if it is not popular among some intellectuals. We should lose no time in getting the bill approved by the National Assembly.

We should not allow public opinion or the opposition's objection to the legislation affect our legislative plan.

When we get the bill passed by the assembly, we should take some measures designed to refresh our image.

Rep. Kim Yong-son:

The time has already passed when we can deal with campus unrest only with a policy. Legislation is needed to deal sternly with campus disturbances.

The proposed bill is scheduled to be in force for three years, but I think that it should be effective until the nation achieves unification.

I suggest that the party leadership be authorized to determine the timing for the enactment.

Rep. Chong Tong-sung:

I think that we should reflect on autonomy and liberalization programs we have pursued for the past four years. All of us are responsible for frequent slandering of the head of state, rampant ideological indoctrination among students and the prevalent confusion.

The ruling party should cope resolutely and responsibly with the political situation. Once it adopts a policy, it should stick to it. I object to putting a three-year limit to the proposed bill, and a six-month training period for problem students is too short.

We should railroad the bill through the National Assembly in August, if we are to put an end to campus unrest.

Rep. Yi Tae-sun:

Campus unrest has gone beyond a stage in which it can be brought under control by existing laws.

The current student movement is intended to overthrow the state rather than the government. If we protract the legislation, it will result in the strengthening of the resistance force.

The resistance force may adversely affect a joint meeting of IBRD and IMF and other international events to be held in Korea.

We cannot take action against campus unrest too soon. As evidenced in the case of MINJUNGGYOYUK (EDUCATION FOR THE MASSES), ideological infiltration has reached high school students.

Rep. Kwak Chong-chol:

The former Democratic Party government sought to enact a Demonstration Suppression Law shortly after the April 19 Students' Uprising of 1960. That government was toppled without enacting the law because it wavered in the face of strong opposition.

The ruling DJP should pursue its grand goals even if it is criticized by the general public who fail to see the future of the nation and take no responsibility for national history.

Rep. Kim Hyon-uk:

All the people share the view that the nation's foundation should not be shaken by students. Even Catholic sisters have voiced their wish that the tragic downfall of Vietnam should teach us a lesson.

The government and the DJP are responsible for curbing campus unrest. Along with the legislation, the present system should be reformed, so that the people may believe us and follow us.

If we postpone action on the legislation until the end of this year, we will not be able to enact it. I propose swift action on it.

Rep. Nam Chae-hui:

If we are going to guide students only with administrative measures without judicial proceedings, what do foreigners think of us? The very idea of putting a three-year time limit to the law implies that there are problems involved in legislation.

Rep. Yi Chi-ho:

The current campus situation may be compared to oil catching fire. If we are to extinguish it, we should put sand on it. The legislation is expected to meet with strong opposition. But let's act on it in the assembly in August.

Rep. Pae Myong-kuk:

We do not have to pay attention to what foreigners think of the legislation. It is not foreigners that solve our problems. Let's push ahead with the enactment of the law.

Rep. Chon Pyong-u:

We, as a party responsible for national administration, should be brave enough to take action necessary to safeguard the nation.

Chairman No:

The government and the DJP agree as to the necessity of enacting the law as safeguards against campus unrest.

It is true, however, that both disagreed a little over how to work out the best safeguards. The government and the DJP should make unswerving and concerted efforts to have the law enacted. Opinions both in and outside the party should be fully reflected in the law.

The basic requirement for solving the campus issue is strong power. When we show our force in line with the people's desire of a strong government and a strong ruling party, the nation can achieve political stability.

CSO: 4100/680

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON STUDENT PROTESTS

Seoul Students Stage Demonstrations

SK040156 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] About 200 Sogang University students staged campus demonstrations Friday in protest against the government's oppression on so-called democratic movements.

They attempted to take to the street but failed due to the blockade by police forces in front of the school gate.

Some 50 Ewha Womans University students also staged demonstrations on the campus after organizing a student council that will deal with the mass democratic drives.

High School Students' Rally Attempt

SK070215 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] Some students of Yoido High School in Seoul attempted to hold a rally yesterday against the government's move to penalize the school teachers who contributed "controversial" articles to the "Minjung Kyoyuk [Education for the Masses]," an education magazine. The plot was foiled by police, however.

Tipped off to the plan, school authorities forcibly dispersed about 440 students who were in the school library in the afternoon. Police also sealed off the campus.

Prison Term for SNU Student

SK070216 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] A Seoul court yesterday sentenced to one year in jail a 21-year-old senior at Seoul National University [SNU] for his leading role in an anti-government demonstration on May 1 in Yongdungpo in southern Seoul.

The prosecution sought a three year term for Pak Si-chong of the political science department, who had been arrested during the protest in the Yongdungpo intersection involving about 300 SNU students.

CSO: 4100/680

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

NORMALIZATION OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DIM--Negotiation between the ruling and opposition parties to normalize the operation of the current National Assembly session are making little progress. Although floor leaders of the three major political parties agreed Tuesday to hold a joint plenary session tomorrow, they have yet to reach an accord on the schedule and agenda after tomorrow's sitting. The sitting is for a briefing on the results of the first preliminary talks for an inter-Korea parliamentarians conference held Tuesday at the Truce village of Panmunjom. The current extra assembly session was unilaterally convoked by the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party. But because of the ruling Democratic Justice Party's boycott, the session has been automatically adjourned. The ruling party yesterday had a meeting of the party's special committee for campus affairs and another one of officeholders on the assumption that the assembly session will resume in early August. After the two meetings, party spokesman Sim Myong-po said, "Floor strategies related to campus issues were discussed." The ruling party also is considering handling matters connected with the people's livelihood early next month. Sim said that the DJP will hold a meeting of the floor leader, vice floor leaders and assembly committee chairmen of the party today to work out a floor strategy. He added that the ruling party will also hold a lawmakers caucus before a plenary assembly session slated for 2 PM tomorrow. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Jul 85 p 1 SK]

AMENDMENT TO PARTY CONSTITUTION DRAFTED--The opposition New Korea Democratic Party's two largest factions drafted an amendment to the party constitution, calling for convoking the party national convention every year and reducing the party president's term to 1 year from the current two. The amendment also calls for increasing the number of party vice presidents from five to seven. The draft amendment was made in a meeting of a 24-man commission created Monday to work for party President Yi Min-u's reelection. The commission, which consists of 12 members each from Kim Tae-chung's and Kim Yong-sam's factions, is headed by Rep Cho Yun-ha. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Jul 85 p 1 SK]

STERN PUNISHMENT FOR CORRUPT OFFICIALS--Home Minister Chong Sok-mo yesterday sent warnings to the provincial administrators including mayors and county chiefs stating that they are in for punitive actions if found not "aggressively" clearing up corruption. Pointing out that official discipline of a certain provincial administrators has been slackened much recently, Minister Chong said

officials will be subject to "stern and rigid" measures irrespective of their ranks if involved in corruptive dealings while administering their official duties. Minister Chong noted that a few public officials pursued illicit personal profits in connection with license-grantings or authorizing businesses, discouraging morale of the entire officialdom. He stressed that the public officials should turn away from favoritism and personal interest. Chong instructed that anti-corruption measures should be pursued continuously. Minister Chong said, however, that he would do his best to defend or protect public officials who "inadvertently" made a mistake in the course of energetically propelling projects for the benefit of people. He also revealed his intention to protect public officials from false accusation and slander in order to encourage them to do their work according to their conviction. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Jul 85 p 8 SK]

DJP SHIFTS ON CAMPUS STABILITY--Officials concerned of the DJP, who have adopted a prudent attitude toward government moves to legislate a special law for campus stability, have appeared to change their attitude by saying on 26 July that "in light of the present serious situation on the campuses, some sort of special step is necessary." They unanimously said that "it is urgent to take steps in order to block the growing leftist ideology-oriented forces within the campuses" and "we agree to the government stand toward the campus issue." Judging from such remarks by the DJP officials concerned, some sort of decision with regard to the legislation of a special law on campus stability must have been made at a meeting between the government and the ruling party. Yi Han-tong, secretary general of the DJP, demonstrated a prudent attitude toward this issue by saying, "let us wait and see the government's moves." However, Yi Yong-il, secretary to the DJP president, predicted the possibility of legislation of the special law by saying: Even some opposition lawmakers have admitted the need to legislate a special law on campus stability. Therefore, I think the special law will be legislated, although there will be some difficulties in the course of legislating it. [From the Column "Central Tower"] [Text] [Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 27 Jul 85 p 3 SK]

CSO: 4107/243

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

DAILY CALLS FOR STEPS TO MINIMIZE LABOR DISPUTES

Labor Disputes

SK260121 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Jul 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Steps on Labor Dispute"]

[Text] Along with the student activism which marked a worsening turn during the past 1 year or so, problems involving labor forces have generated another worrisome factor detrimental to social stability and economic progress, calling for prompt and effective measures by the relevant government authorities and employers as well.

According to a tally disclosed by the Labor Ministry, a total of 164 labor disputes have flared up this year as of last Monday, registering a 119 percent increase over the cases which took place during the corresponding period last year.

In terms of manpower, the disputes this year have been participated in by more than 26,000 workers, resulting in the loss of over 47,000 man-days--a loss which delivered a hard blow not only to the operation and productivity of the enterprises concerned but also to the social order at large.

Confronted with such an aggravating situation of labor troubles, ranging from wage disputes to strikes featuring violence and sympathy sit-ins, the government quarters appear to be employing a carrot-and-stick policy toward the workers and management.

As has already been evident on occasions, the authorities are armed with tough steps in dealing with violent labor strikes, some of which they suspect were stirred up by outside instigators including radical students.

An equally stringent posture regarding "delinquent" employers has just been disclosed by the Labor Ministry, which said stern actions--including the physical detention of flagrant law-breakers--would be taken against those enterprisers who habitually delay wage payment, illegally dismiss workers or interfere with legal trade union activities.

While the countermeasures for delinquent employers and workers seem to be more or less balanced, there is no denying that the fundamental approach to resolving labor disputes is to create an improved socioeconomic climate in which the workers are remunerated with decent level of wage and welfare benefits.

In this respect, the labor minister has reportedly confided the necessity of studying some institutional devices, such as a partial revision of labor-related laws and the introduction of a minimum wage system.

These and other institutional steps are indeed vital in bringing about a better labor climate, as having been pointed out by many concerned quarters. The point at issue is how soon and in what form those measures, some requiring legislative process, would be materialized--a task for which the government authorities and other related parties are called upon to make stepped-up efforts.

Students, Workers Indicted

SK270130 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] The Nambu branch of the Seoul District Prosecution yesterday indicted all of the 33 workers and students arrested in connection with the sit-in at Daewoo Apparel Co and other companies.

The prosecution also indicted two of 39 workers and students booked for their roles in the sit-ins. For the remaining 37, the prosecution decided to suspend its indictment.

The 35 indicted include nine students who joined the Daewoo Apparel strike or staged demonstrations in support of the sit-in.

University Graduate Enters Daewoo

SK280041 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] A university graduate worker at the Daewoo Motor Plant in Pupyong, Kyonggi-do, said in trial yesterday that he joined the plant as a menial worker to promote the welfare of the workers through labor activities.

In a cross examination at the second hearing at the court in Inchon, Song Kyong-yong, graduate of Seoul National University, said he had to conceal his high educational background, fearing that he might be denied job at the assembly plant.

"I'd heard about bad working conditions during my college days. I wanted to labor with them by taking such jobs. I've lived in poverty since my early ages," he said.

He was among the eight defendants standing trial, that was presided by judge Kim Chae-ku, for holding demonstrations demanding pay raises, in April.

Song said, "On what ground are the authorities banning university graduates from becoming laborers in production lines? People are free to choose jobs guaranteed by the constitution." A controversy flared up recently when over 150 university graduates engaged in menial work to join labor unions by disguising their educational backgrounds.

"The working conditions of the Daewoo plant was in bad shape with low wages and maltreatment," he disclosed. "The monthly pay was so small that most of the workers wanted to work overtime for extra income."

The barricaded courtroom was cordoned off by more than 100 court guards and policemen. Only family members of the accused and reporters were allowed to attend the trial.

The hearing was suspended for the time being as over 100 people shouted slogans outside the courtroom.

Six youths of them, apparently workers fired by Daewoo, were taken to the police station.

CSO: 4100/664

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK DAILY WARNS AGAINST INDUSTRIES' MASSIVE LAYOFF

SK070303 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Aug 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Steps on Massive Layoff"]

[Text] Noteworthy is a recent call by the minister of labor affairs on major business and industrial establishments to halt the massive dismissal of their employees under the pretext of financial pinch and management rationalization.

The government request, armed with a warning to take stern punitive steps against delinquent employers, has come amid reports that a number of local enterprises have laid off employees en masse or are about to do so in the face of the protracted business slump--a trend which began in textile, footwear and veneer board sectors, and has now spread to construction and shipbuilding industries and even to the electronics field presently enjoying a relatively brisk business.

According to a tally compiled by the Labor Ministry, the total of those employed by all industries as of last April marked a decrease by approximately 80,000 from that of a year before, with the employment rate registering a steady drop beginning earlier this year.

As the minister noted, the massive layoff would result in strains in labor-management relations, already precarious at many workshops, and subsequent social unrest--not to speak of its adverse impact of impeding efforts to improve productivity as well as technical and managerial expertise.

But then, it should be pointed out that the government's call for an enhanced business moral and employment ethics on the part of employers alone is not sufficient in checking the layoff trend.

Even while there may be some entrepreneurs who attempt to capitalize on the trend in reducing their work forces for the sake of making more profit, such a government advice would be little help for those businesses which are really in trouble or on the verge of collapse.

Indeed, more comprehensive and circumspect measures are needed to meet the worsening employment situation, which should be meted out on the basis of close analysis of various factors causing the dismissal.

On the other hand, the employers should exert their best efforts to keep their enterprises operating and the workers employed by introducing such means as a shift-work system and shortened work hours. After all, a stable labor-management relationship will eventually pay off not only for the workers but also in the enterprise's future progress.

CSO: 4100/680

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK PLANNING BOARD DRAFTS PROJECTIONS FOR SIXTH 5-YEAR PLAN

SK290835 Seoul YONHAP in English 0831 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Seoul, July 29 (YONHAP)--The South Korean economy is expected to grow by an annual average rate of 7 percent between 1987 and 1991, boosting the gross national product (GNP) to U.S. \$150 billion and the per capita GNP to \$3,500 by 1991.

The projected 7 percent growth rate is 0.5 percentage points less than the 7.5 percent target for the Fifth 5-Year Plan (1982-86).

The new projections are part of the basic guidelines drafted by the economic planning board (EPB) for Korea's Sixth 5-Year Social and Economic Development Plan, scheduled for 1987-91.

Under the guidelines, the portion of the tax burden paid by the people will increase from 19.4 percent in 1985 to 22 percent in 1991.

The tax increase will be needed in order to help pay for the vast social infrastructural investments and welfare promotion projects that will take place during the 5-year period, an EPB official said Monday.

During the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the nation's savings ratio is expected to increase from 27.4 percent in 1984 to 33 percent in 1991, thereby helping Koreans to achieve a self-sufficient economy. The increased savings will reduce or eliminate dependence on foreign loans.

Exports will grow by 13 percent annually, reaching \$59 billion in 1991, boosting Korea's global market share from 1.5 percent to 2 percent during the 5-year period, according to the guidelines.

Through the guidelines, the government hopes to bring Korea's balance of international payments into equilibrium by 1986 and to create momentum for reducing the nation's net foreign debts, beginning in 1988.

Korea's net foreign debt will decline from \$34.2 billion in 1985 to \$29.5 billion in 1991.

During the 5-year period, wholesale prices are expected to rise by 2-3 percent annually, and the GNP deflator rate will stabilize at the level of 3-4 percent, the EPB predicted.

Korea's population growth rate will decline to 1.3 percent by 1991, compared with an annual rise of 1.53 percent rise during the Fifth 5-Year Plan.

Although investments in science and technology will account for 2 percent of the GNP in 1986, they will represent 2.5 percent of the GNP in 1991 and 3 percent in 2001, the guidelines say.

In the guidelines, the EPB recommends the continuation of efforts to liberalize the domestic money market, to enhance the autonomy of the banking industry, to encourage the free market mechanism and to promote balanced regional development.

After the EPB submits the basic guidelines to the cabinet next week for approval, each of the government agencies will draft their individual 5-year plans, based upon those basic guidelines, by next June.

Korea's net foreign debt will decline from \$34.2 billion in 1985 to \$29.5 billion in 1991.

During the 5-year period, wholesale prices are expected to rise by 2-3 percent annually, and the GNP deflator rate will stabilize at the level of 3-4 percent, the EPB predicted.

Korea's population growth rate will decline to 1.3 percent by 1991, compared with an annual rise of 1.53 percent rise during the Fifth 5-Year Plan.

Although investments in science and technology will account for 2 percent of the GNP in 1986, they will represent 2.5 percent of the GNP in 1991 and 3 percent in 2001, the guidelines say.

In the guidelines, the EPB recommends the continuation of efforts to liberalize the domestic money market, to enhance the autonomy of the banking industry, to encourage the free market mechanism and to promote balanced regional development.

After the EPB submits the basic guidelines to the cabinet next week for approval, each of the government agencies will draft their individual 5-year plans, based upon those basic guidelines, by next June.

CSO: 4100/664

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

ECONOMICS INSTITUTE REPORT POINTS TO TECHNOLOGY GAP

SK051309 Seoul YONHAP in English 1202 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, Aug 5 (YONHAP)--Except for some manufacturing technologies induced from advanced countries, South Korea's technologies for ten strategic industrial sectors remain at their rudimentary stage, raising a doubt that the nation's industrial development might have reached its limit.

Excessive emphasis on immediate quantitative development, rather than on the long-term development of basic sciences and investments in research and development projects, has prompted the technological backwardness, according to a survey report released Monday by the Korea Institute for Economic and Technology (KIET).

In the case of the machinery industry, the nation's technological standards in casting, moulding, metal processing and metal welding stand at 80 percent of those of advanced countries. But the standards for basic machine designing, system designing and computer application are 30-40 percent of those of advanced countries.

As a result of the nation's hasty introduction of manufacturing technologies for some specific electronic products, only assembly techniques have developed to the level of advanced countries. But the technologies for basic designing and manufacturing techniques for semi-conductors and computers are a very close imitation of those of advanced countries, the KIET report on the technical standards of Korea's ten strategic industries said.

In the case of automobile, technologies for heat treatment, painting, metal moulding, safety and engine capacity compare very poorly with those of advanced countries.

In order to overcome the technological gap, the KIET report suggested closer cooperation between the government, industries and academic circles to establish a systemized technology development channel, increased government subsidies for the development of basic technologies, the inauguration of a technology information pool and the establishment of funds to cover risks involved in new technology development.

CSO: 4100/680

S.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

ARTISTS PROTEST MINISTER'S REMARKS ON SUBVERSIVE CULTURE

SK250147 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] Ninety-five literary and art circle figures in the country yesterday forwarded a protest letter to Culture-Information Minister Yi Won-hong in connection with his remarks on minjung (populace) culture and the recent police confiscation of some artistic works in an exhibition.

In the letter, they noted Yi's address to a meeting of leaders in cultural and artistic circles on July 20 in which the minister asserted that art means the expression of people's living.

They demanded the minister to reveal whether minjung was included in the people or not and why his ministry distortedly criticized artistic activities expressing the life of minjung if it views that the people included minjung.

They also asked the minister to explain who will express people's living in art if the concept of the people excluded minjung.

Those who signed the protest letter included poet Ko Un, literary critic Ku Chong-so, artist Kim Yun-su and performing artist Ym Chin-taek.

They argued that the negative view on the reality is to find an appropriate solution to correct the discrepancy of the reality.

Then, they asked the minister to reveal whether his ministry would accept opinions different from those of the ministry.

In the letter, they also protested that the arrest of some artists and the confiscation of artistic works violated the constitution and called upon Yi to stop such activities.

Finally, they called for a conference between the government authorities and those engaging in the so-called minjung culture and art in August, asking the minister to take part in it.

CSO: 4100/664

S.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

BRIEFS

POLICE SEIZE MANUSCRIPT--Police yesterday raided a printing shop and seized the manuscript and stereotype of a journal published by a group of dissident writers. The journal, titled NATIONAL LITERATURE V, is published by the Association of Writers for the Realization of Freedom and edited by Isak Publishing Co. It is learned to carry special articles on the farmer's movement and literature, a review of 40 years of democratic and constitutional rule and other "problematic" features. Some 40 members of the association, meanwhile, started a sit-in at its office in Kongdok-dong, central Seoul, at 7 PM yesterday in protest of the seizure. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Jul 85 p 8 SK]

ARTISTS UNDER QUESTIONING--Police summoned three more "Minijung" artists for questioning Thursday in connection with their artistic works which were recently removed from a Seoul gallery. Minjung means the masses. Chongno police in Seoul are seeking to have the artists relinquish their "rebellious" works. Those being held by police included Pak Yong-yul, 27, and Chang Myong-kyu and Pak Pul-tong, 28. Their works are titled, "The Tragic History of Kwangju in May 1980," and "Mok-song Residents March Under Police Supervision." Police earlier sent five artists to a summary court after labeling their works "posters of agitation." They were sentenced to 7 days in detention. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Jul 85 p 8 SK]

CSO: 4100/664

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KOMEITO CHAIRMAN TERMS ROK TRIP 'SUCCESSFUL'

OW241227 Tokyo KYODO in English 1216 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Seoul, July 24, KYODO--Japanese opposition leader Yoshikatsu Takeiri, winding up 3 days of talks with South Korean leaders, said Wednesday his trip was "successful and fruitful."

Takeiri, chairman of the second largest Japanese opposition party Komeito, told reporters he is convinced the goals of the trip had been achieved.

Takeiri held talks with President Chon Tu-hwan and other leaders of both the ruling and opposition parties.

He said he was impressed to learn that South Korea expects China to take action to deter war on the Korean peninsula.

Asked whether he plans to convey South Korea's expectations of China during his next trip to Beijing, Takeiri said it is a delicate question but he believes it is possible to discuss the matter with Chinese leaders.

He said he had never avoided discussions on the Korean question with Chinese leaders in previous trips to Beijing.

Takeiri expressed hope that the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul will turn out to be a festival of peace and will herald peace in northeast Asia.

He said he would make efforts to help solve the issue of fingerprinting requirements for Korean residents in Japan.

In his meeting with Takeiri Monday, President Chon made a personal appeal for help in solving the issue.

Takeiri expressed the conviction that Japan and South Korea can overcome differences arising from bilateral trade imbalance.

Both Japan and South Korea depend on exports for their existence and share a common desire for preservation of free trade, he said.

Later in the day, Takeiri met No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), who is regarded as the top contender to be the presidency, succeeding Chon.

In the meeting, No called on Takeiri to help promote relations between South Korea and China in the nonpolitical field at first and in the political area eventually, the Komeito officials said.

CSO: 4100/664

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

HUMAN RIGHTS LEAGUE URGES COMPENSATION FOR A-BOMB VICTIMS

SK060704 Seoul YONHAP in English 0633 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, Aug 6 (YONHAP)--The International Human Rights League of Korea Tuesday called on the Japanese and U.S. governments to compensate for Korean victims of the atomic bombing over Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan in August 1945.

In a statement marking the 40th anniversary of the world's first atomic air attack of August 6 in 1945, the league said that an estimated number of 30,000 Korean atomic bomb victims are still suffering from radioactive rays-related diseases.

According to the statement, a number of Korean victims died of the diseases without receiving any medical treatment for the past 40 years.

The league urged the two governments to work out fundamental measures to treat and compensate for the Korean victims from a humanitarian point of view, not evading their responsibility.

The Korean human rights organization also demanded that the Korean government arrange medical treatment program for the Korean victims as part of the nation's social welfare service.

The Japanese side is responsible in the first place for the suffering of Korean atomic bomb victims because they were commandeered to Japan for forced labor during the World War II, the statement said.

The league asked the Japanese government to build a general hospital and welfare centers for the Korean victims in Korea, to bear hospital expenses for them, and to provide extensive medical benefits in Japanese hospitals for them and their descendants.

In order to press for such requests, the league will ask the United Nations Human Rights Committee and the International Human Rights League to exercise their influence over the issue, a league official here said.

At the time of the air attack, about 82,000 Koreans were residing in Hiroshima and 60,000 in Nagasaki. Among them, about 50,000 are said to have been killed and as many others injured, while 43,000 are believed to have returned home after the end of the war.

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

WORLD LAW CONFERENCE IN SEOUL--West Berlin (YONHAP)--The next conference on the Law of the World will be held in September 1987 in Seoul. In the last-day session Friday of the 12th conference on the Law of the World here, chief delegates of the member countries of the World Peace Through Law Center (WPTLC) decided unanimously to hold the 13th meeting in Seoul. This year's conference opened Sunday to discuss ways to realize peace stability in the world through law with the attendance of 1,500 delegates from 81 nations. WPTLC President Charles Rhyne said in an interview that he is proud of holding the 1987 meeting in Seoul, adding that the conference is expected to be attended by about 5,000 lawyers from 150 countries, including communist bloc states. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Jul 85 p 8 SK]

MINISTER TO VISIT GABON, LIBERIA--Seoul, 5 Aug (YONHAP)--South Korean Vice Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok will leave here for Africa Wednesday to visit Gabon and Liberia, the Foreign Ministry said Monday. Yi will meet with ranking government officials of the two countries to discuss ways of furthering bilateral relations and cooperation. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1238 GMT 5 Aug 85]

CSO: 4100/680

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

JAPAN, ROK TO DISCUSS PROTECTIONISM HALT

OW300204 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 29 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] The Japanese and ROK governments, confirming their common concern over the rise of protectionism in the United States, have agreed to discuss ways of cooperating with each other to prevent the rise of protectionism at a regular Japan-ROK ministerial meeting scheduled for 29-30 August in Seoul. The agreement came at a Japan-ROK foreign ministers' meeting held in Tokyo yesterday when Foreign Minister Abe subscribed to ROK Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong's proposal.

The plan of Japan and South Korea, major U.S. allies in Asia, to take "concerted action" to cope with the rising tendency of protectionism in the United States can be called a move aimed at U.S. congressional deliberations on protectionist bills, expected to peak sometime after September.

South Korean exports to the United States amounted to \$10.5 billion last year, having doubled the last 5 years. Its \$3.6 billion trade surplus with the United States makes up for its \$3 billion trade deficit against Japan and contributes to maintaining equilibrium in its international payments. For this reason the ROK government views the rise of protectionism in the United States with serious apprehension. It entertains a strong sense of crisis because, if a bill calling for levying 25 percent surcharges on imports from Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, and Brazil, now before the U.S. Congress, carries, South Korea will sustain a heavy blow along with Japan.

According to a Foreign Ministry source, Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong, noting the U.S. congressional moves, proposed to Foreign Minister Abe at their meeting yesterday that "our two countries hold talk on ways of cooperating with each other to check protectionism at the regular Japan-ROK ministerial meeting." In reply, Foreign Minister Abe said that he agrees to the proposal.

Since the ROK government also strongly calls for Japan to redress the issue of trade imbalance between the two countries, this issue is also expected to be discussed at the ministerial meeting.

To South Korea the rapidly swelling exports to the United States are the greatest factor shoring up its economic growth; hence, South Korea is very interested in U.S. moves.

It is believed that the two foreign ministers intend to apply pressure on the U.S. Congress by acting in concert against U.S. protectionism.

For its part the Japanese Government seems to make the following calculations:
1) Japan can dodge a pincers attack from the United States and South Korea in connection with the trade imbalance disputes; 2) if the situation is left to chance, the United States could conceivably press Japan to increase its imports from South Korea to offset U.S. restrictions on its imports from South Korea; 3) acting in concert with South Korea, Japan could expect to [word indistinct] criticism in the U.S. Congress of Japan's "free rider on defense" and, 4) Japan and South Korea, facing the fingerprinting and other knotty problems, can tackle common problems together.

However, some quarters in the Foreign Ministry call for playing it safe, saying, "It will be ill-advised to single out U.S. protectionist moves for discussion because it will be offensive to the United States." Thus it might be possible for the ministerial meeting to come up with the phraseology that "Japan and the ROK will cooperate with each other to prevent protectionism."

CSO: 4107/243

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK SEEKS STEPS AGAINST ALIEN MOVES TO CUT TARIFF FAVORS

SK050224 Seoul YONHAP in English 0214 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, Aug 5 (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean government is working on multilateral measures to counter a move by the United States and other developed nations to reduce tariff favors for newly industrialized countries, including Korea, a government source said Monday.

The government will step up its trade diplomacy, chiefly lobbying at U.S. Congress and administration in close cooperation with U.S. importers and related organizations to deter the move to exclude an increasing number of Korean export items from the U.S. GSP (Generalized System of Preferences) list.

At least 36 Korean items are up for removal from a new GSP list that the U.S. Government is now formulating. The list will go into effect beginning on July 1, 1987.

Under the new GSP rule, the source said, any single item whose import exceeds 25 million dollars worth in value or 25 percent of all U.S. imports of that item will be delisted from the GSP list. Previously, the regulation amount was 63.8 million dollars for any single item or 50 percent of all U.S. imports of it.

South Korea receives GSP favors from 20 countries including the United States and Japan. The nation's exports linked with the GSP in 1983 topped 3.7 billion U.S. dollars, accounting for 15.5 percent of total exports.

At present, a total of 1,233 Korean items under GSP category are shipped to the United States. GSP is an international trade statute that has provided for low or zero tariffs extended to developing countries by developed nations since 1970.

The measures now under government study call for developing new export items that can receive GSP favors.

The government will also take into consideration the growing demand from the United States and other developed nations for a wider access to the Korean market and the protection of intellectual property rights in exchange for continued GSP favors for Korean goods, the source said.

CSO: 4100/680

S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

TONG-A ILBO HOPES FOR FRUITFUL REAGAN-LI XIANNIAN TALKS

SK250900 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 24 Jul 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Li Xinnian's U.S. Visit"]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan, who has just left the hospital after cancer surgery, has greeted Chinese President Li Xiannian in Washington. This is the second meeting for Reagan since his visit to Communist China in April 1984. However, Li Xiannian's visit to the United States is the first by a Chinese head of state.

Observing the symbolic position of Li Xiannian, people attach symbolic significance to his U.S. visit. But we feel that such symbolic significance is still important. In addition to his open policy, Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese reformer, is courageously pushing ahead with a generational shift in the party, government, and military. Included in the Chinese delegation are Vice Premier Li Peng, Ji Pengfei, and Wang Zhaoguo, who will lead the next generation. The United States, where they are visiting, is overflowing with people's patriotism. People have even given a nickname "Rambo Reagan" to Reagan, named after "Rambo," a hero in a movie based on the Vietnam War, to show their high degree of patriotism. Amid such an atmosphere, Li Xiannian and his entourage are going to see advanced U.S. technology, including that in Silicon Valley.

Progress has been made in improving China-USSR relations since Gorbachev came to power. Nations of the world view U.S.-China-USSR relations from their own standpoint. Because of the U.S.-Soviet summit talks scheduled for November, the United States, greeting President Li Xiannian in Washington, cannot regard his visit merely as a symbolic occasion.

The nuclear cooperation agreement between the United States and China tentatively signed on 30 April 1984 in Beijing is about to be given the green light. "Sensitive" problems lie behind the fact that this agreement has not been put into force for more than a year. Reagan postponed giving final approval because he discovered that Chinese nuclear technicians are aiding in Pakistan's efforts to manufacture nuclear weapons.

It has been learned that China properly responded to American concern over the possibility of the transfer of U.S. weapons and technology to third

countries. A road will soon open for U.S. businessmen to advance into the China nuclear power plant market worth some \$6 billion.

The neighboring countries may have their own views toward such a move. The Indochinese countries, including Vietnam, have sufficient reasons of their own for being afraid of the modernization of China with advanced U.S. technology, as well as reconciliation between the Soviet Union and Communist China. It is certain that the Republic of China will also be anxious over this.

Our immediate questions are, of course, the target of our interest. At the same time, we cannot but direct our attention to the influence which the friendly relations between the United States and China will have on the Korean peninsula as well as on the North-South dialogue being held in many fields.

We have made efforts to improve relations with Communist China, largely by depending on "mediation" by our allies, including the United States and Japan. Thus, we hope that good talks will be held between Reagan and Li Xiannian and that meeting between the two leaders will be more than a merely symbolic one.

CSO: 4107/243

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN ARTICLE ON FAITHFUL REVOLUTIONARY

SK192351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 19 July (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song, recollecting the late Comrade Chong Chun-Taek, vice-premier of the Administration Council, at a recent meeting, highly spoke of his merit again.

Chong Chun-taek was a faithful revolutionary who made his life shine on the road of upholding the party and the leader.

NODONG SINMUN 18 July devoted much space to a story about him who devoted his all to the party and the leader, the country and the people.

With deep trust of President Kim Il-song, he worked as director of the Industrial Department of the North Korean Provisional People's Committee and then director of the Planning Department of the North Korean People's Committee after the liberation of the country on 15 August 1945. After the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he became the first chairman of the State Planning Commission, vice-premier of the Cabinet and vice-premier of the Administration Council. He died of heart failure in 1973.

He was given higher education in the period of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule and served as an ore dressing engineer under the Japanese before liberation.

After liberation, he worked out documents about the conditions and prospect of mines in the northern half of the country and measures for their technical improvement, eager to do something helpful to the development of the mining industry of the new fatherland.

In November 1945, President Kim Il-song assigned him to the important post of director of the Industrial Department of the North Korean Five Province General Bureau, in high appreciation of his devoted efforts and his firm determination for the building of the country.

There was a time when Chong Chun-Taek suffered mental distress due to some slanderers who took issue with his pre-liberation career. And once he fell a victim to intrigues of the anti-party factionalists.

But, he worked assiduously at the important post in charge of the economic life of the country.

Whenever President Kim Il-song needed materials for policy-making, Chong Chun-Taek would go to him with scientific and realistic materials.

He made strenuous efforts to be able to make a prompt yet correct report to President Kim Il-song about the numbers and materials related to what he had been interested in and demanded his men to do so.

When a factory of eternal value was to be built, he went to the spot four or five times to choose the site and repeatedly consulted workers, peasants, scientists and technicians before submitting a report to President Kim Il-song.

President Kim Il-song always kept Chong Chun-taek near him, helped him equip himself with the idea and viewpoint of the working class and took him along all the time on his tour for on-the-spot guidance and fostered grit and wisdom in him so that he could see the strength of the popular masses and weather the difficulties in reliance upon them.

Chong Chun-taek was a common citizen in life.

He did not think himself a special being superior to the masses and wanted no privileges. He always found himself among workers and technicians and led a simple life.

He creditably discharged his duty, learning from the great popular traits of President Kim Il-song.

Chong Chun-taek died too early, but he is alive in the memory of President Kim Il-song as a brilliant image.

More than 10 years have passed since he died. But President Kim Il-song remembered him time and again as a faithful revolutionary, an official boundlessly loyal to the party, a man preoccupied in work and books and a man who was aware of what the leader, the party and the revolutionary struggle were.

Calling for following the revolutionary spirit of CHong Chun-Taek, NODONG SINMUN says: Our party remembers Comrade Chong Chun-taek who devoted his life to the noble struggle to accomplish the glorious revolutionary cause of Chuche pioneered by the great leader, and highly estimates him as a fine revolutionary.

CSO: 4100/641

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PREPARATIONS UNDER WAY FOR 40TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

SK191211 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 19 July (KCNA)--Brisk preparations are going on in Korea to grandly celebrate the 40th anniversaries of the national liberation (15 August) and the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea (10 October).

The training of a grand mass gymnastic display of school children and youth is in full swing in the capital city of Pyongyang.

The gymnastic display fully reflects the imperishable revolutionary feats of President Kim Il-song, the great leader, who accomplished the cause of national liberation and founded the Workers' Party of Korea, the struggle of the people for the revolution and construction over the past 40 years, our people's desire for the reunification of the country and their feelings of friendship toward the Soviet people who helped them with blood in liberating Korea.

A central photo exhibition and national art exhibition are being prepared on an unprecedented scale.

Hundreds of pieces of excellent works reflecting significant events in the 40-year history shining with victory and glory will be displayed there.

Photo exhibitions will be held simultaneously in local areas, too.

The work of publishing memorial books is progressing at the final stage.

A 10-day film show which will open at cinema houses and houses of culture in different parts of the country will delight the working people celebrating the grand festival.

Excellent feature and documentary films showing brilliant historic facts shining in the annals of creation and construction will be screened in the 10-day show.

New films including the Korean-Soviet co-produced feature film "In the Current of History" (tentative title) on the theme of the indestructible friendship between the Korean and Soviet people will add lustre to the festival.

Colourful art performances, soirees and sports games are also being prepared.

The artists in the capital and local areas are creating at the final stage various music and dance works highly eulogizing President Kim Il-song and our party for having made our people the happiest and most proud people in the world and singing of the Korean-Soviet friendship.

The sportsmen are intensifying training to set new records at the DPRK championships to be held during the festival.

CSO: 4100/641

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PYONGYANG RADIO TALK ON PEOPLE'S TRUST IN PARTY

SK070551 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0430 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Unattributed radio essay: "Great Trust"]

[Text] The eighties--years of prosperity and flourish--are brilliant years that are characterized by the indomitable unity and cohesion between the party and people, which has entered a new high stage, and by great changes registered in the revolution and construction originating from this indomitable unity and cohesion.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Indeed, never before did the party and people have, in one body, advanced on such a straight path of the revolution and construction with so firm a conviction in victory as in our country in which the party has confidence in the people and the people follow the party.

Whenever we speak of such an indomitable unity and cohesion, which is inseparable and indestructible, between the party and people who have formed a perfect whole, grouped in one body, the party and people who are connected to each other in a single blood vein and who are breathing simultaneously, we always come to think of the mettle of the great leadership of our party which always has a firm confidence in the people and which leads the revolution and construction to victory by uniting the people in one body.

Genuine blood ties and ties of unity between the leader [yongdoja] and people are relations that are firmly sealed in a single ideology and will. They are also relations that are connected with the revolutionary sense of obligation and faith and their solidity depends mainly on how each trusts and follows with each other.

A person who proclaimed himself to be an unrivaled hero in the past said: Since you trust me, I trust you. In other words, he meant to say: You hold me in esteem and have trust in me. In turn, I will benefit you with my trust in you. Of course, this is just a part of a story of the past era when the popular masses were not the main force of history, but were the subject of history, and when the logic of things was reverse. From ancient times, people have regarded it as a matter of course to value faithfulness and to remain loyal in mutual relations between people. However, in old-fashioned society where money and power stood unrivaled, such a pure aspiration of the simple-minded working people were forced to get hurt and withered by the muddy stream sweeping society.

What is more, trust was inconceivable between those who exploit and those exploited. Between those who dominate and those dominated, which are irreconcilable as water and fire and which have antagonistic contradictions between them. The only goal pursued by those who rule was to tame the masses to be as docile as lambs and to make them obedient.

To this end, the successive rulers did not hesitate to use all means and methods in making the masses of people trust and follow them by extensively spreading the illusion of so-called benevolent rulers and benevolent politics among these masses of people.

The genuine confidence among people is created only on the road of struggle for realizing the independence of man. At the same time, this genuine confidence becomes firm only when the leader [yongdoja] of the revolution is upheld and when the people are firmly rallied around the party of the working people led by the leader [yongdoja].

Since the revolutionary struggle begins with the unity and cohesion of revolutionary ranks, such unity and cohesion begins from confidence among comrades with one common ideology and goal. Accordingly, we can say that confidence is the basis of cohesion.

Confidence being the basis of cohesion, an important problem arising herein is now the leader [yongdoja] and the people, and the party and the masses should trust and follow with each other respectively.

Past history has proven that not only the firmness of unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks, but also the success of the revolutionary struggle and construction eventually rests with this problem.

History has taught us the serious lesson that when this mutual relation of trusting and following with each other are not firm, the revolutionary ranks crumble like sandy soil before the enemies' attack and the revolution has to undergo a bloody trial.

Our party is a great party which has achieved a most solid cohesion with vitality on the basis of unprecedentedly lofty confidence and loyalty in its mutual relations with the masses of people. Our party has been firm in its stand of bestowing confidence on the people and leading them to trust and follow the party at any time and in any case in its mutual relations of confidence and obedience with the masses of people.

Firmly trusting the people, the party leads them and sees to it that the people trust and uphold the party. This is precisely our party's great philosophy of confidence.

Our party's unconditional and absolute respect for and confidence in the masses of people are based on its stand of respecting man which regards man as the most powerful and precious existence in the world, proceeding from its profound principle of chuche.

Our people once suffered centuries-long poverty and ignorance while being repressed and trampled underfoot for a long time. Precisely from them, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song found surging creative wisdom and might like torrents of lava pouring forth from a deep geological stratum and received them in his bosom of confidence and love. Thus, the great leader has fostered them to become the masters of the revolution and has unfolded the new era of independence in which the people pioneer their destiny themselves by rallying their strength into one.

Amid the confidence and love of the leader, our people were fostered into revolutionary fighters and finally won great victory in the bloody struggle against the exploiting class.

In retrospect, the whole course of the Korean revolution, which lifted its anchor with the decision of the down-with-imperialism union and which has traversed the arduous road of struggle since then, has been embroidered with the fatherly leader's great confidence in and love of the people and with the immortal heroic epic born by this confidence and love.

As time passed, this great confidence has been more consistently inherited by our glorious party. This great confidence has also shown greater vitality as the revolution and construction progressed. This great confidence has been further deepened by our party which has elucidated the principle of cohesion that when one is added to one more mighty strength can be formed, which has shared the same destiny with the people, and which, in the course of deepening the wisdom of the people and their spiritual world, has further consolidated its firm confidence in and love toward them so that there is no people in the world who are more outstanding than our people. This great confidence of the fatherly leader has been also further deepened by the iron-like will of our party that when it leads our revolution and construction to victory our people's might is endless and that when it relies on this endless might of our people there will be nothing that cannot be carried out.

Our party's great confidence in the masses of people! Our party's bolder and broad plans for reforming society and remolding the nature stem from this great confidence. At the same time, our party's revolutionary slogans of self-reliance are also based on this confidence.

This confidence has inspired boundless creative power and burning zeal of loyalty among the masses of people. It has also built towers of exploits throughout the country together with the surging shouts from the hearts of the people to break through water and fire in response to the party's call.

In 1974 when the grand roar of the gun of speed battle echoed throughout the country and when the flames of the great battle of socialist construction strongly flared up, our party initiated a 70-day battle and vigorously inspired the people into it. As a result of this battle, our party created an unprecedented miracle of increasing the industrial production output by 1.7 times and made the whole country seethe with the speed of the 70-day battle which was created in the course of this battle.

Through this great struggle, numerous monumental structures glorifying the era of the workers' party were built. Today, such large-scale nature-remaking projects as the construction of Nampo lockgate, the tideland reclamation of 300,000 chongbo, and the construction of Taechon power plant are being accelerated.

All of these successes have been registered by the wise leadership of our party, which has outstandingly organized and mobilized the strength of our people, firmly trusting them, and thus making them new heroes and creators of miracles.

Indeed, how warmly does the breathing of the era, which is connected with noble love, fire-like sentiments, and loyalty, palpitate in every layer of all the changes wrought in this land, changes that reverberate throughout the world! In such honorable guard posts as Komdok, Musan, and Anju District--places that provide breakthroughs for the great upsurge in socialist construction, and places on which the entire party and all the nation concentrate their energy, we observe the heroic countenance of our people, who are creating profits every day and every moment in a spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality with regard to the party's decisions and instructions.

Among the Komdok miners, who were taking the lead in a great, aggressive battle to effect a new upsurge in socialist construction, there was a heroic platoon leader who overcame an urgent crisis--an unexpected clogging of a (?duct) at the mine, which threatened to halt production--by displaying unrivaled bravery and a spirit of risking sacrifice. At a time when an urgent decision was required--whether to blow up the great rocks blocking the (?duct), despite the danger, or to make a detour, risking an impediment in production, he did not hesitate.

He said: We cannot afford to halt production even for a moment. The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il [chinaehanun] is waiting for news of our renovations.

He recalled the benevolent air of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il 9 years previously, when the latter, giving on-the-spot guidance [hyonji chido] to the mine, went deep into the pit to implant in the hearts of the miners warm love and trust. I will spare no efforts to pay back his great trust and benevolence, which can never be paid back even after generations. I will make sure that we make breakthrough in opening the duct even if it means sacrificing myself.

With such a determination, he began to edge toward the mouth of the duct, which was so high up in the ceiling that it made him dizzy to look up at it, climbing the wet, slippery stone wall, with some explosives on his back.

A few hours later, miners heard the delightful sound of an explosion that shook the pit and saw the rocks in front of the duct fly into pieces.

In this way, people never failed to stand firmly on the path whenever the party wanted them to, with the spirit and mettle of the heroic warriors and fighters of the war period, who blocked the muzzles of the enemy's guns. This is the very loyal attitude of our people one that will never change.

However, heroic feats do not blossom only at the well-known guard posts of battle that are being observed by the people. Our unsung heroes and those who achieve unsung feats are causing unheard-of feats to blossom by silently spending a decade or two decades in arduous research and creation, regardless of whether or not their efforts are recognized, saying: If our efforts are recognized by the party, that is all we need. What more can we expect? The idea of paying back the party's trust is in itself an invaluable source of pleasure and reward.

The loving and trusting bosom of our party, which trains the popular masses to make them creators of miracles and renovations, is a benevolent bosom which, locating buds of unrecognized human talent among the popular masses, cultivates them with care as warm as the rays of the sun to make them bear fruit. In such a loving and trusting bosom, nameless sons and daughters of farmers and workers are growing up to become scientists, engineers, and artists honoring the fatherland, creators of a brilliant national culture, and wonderful and able workers who take it upon themselves to carry out the revolution and construction.

How much have we filled our hearts with the warm gratitude welling up inside us toward the great party which cultivates the wisdom and talents of the people by foreseeing the future of the fatherland, not only cultivating activities of adults, but also cultivating the precious activities of young prodigies--the little scientists, artists, and musicians who once provoked exciting conversation among the people by appearing on the television screens--those who will be the masters of the fatherland in the future?

The minds of our people, who are looking up to our glorious party, which unfolded, through its great trust and loving care, a great era of prosperity in which the people's creative power is erupting like a volcano, and a great era of blossoming, making talents blossom fully, are burning with great national pride.

In our country today, people, ranging from members of the Youth Corps, with their red scarves, to gray-haired old men, are all advancing toward a hopeful future with their hearts full of the joy of life and romance. It is because they are endowed by the party with the most valuable life of revolutionaries and ever-lasting political life that the appearance of our people is shining so brightly, like the blue sky of autumn, devoid of darkness.

Our rewarding life begins and blossoms in the benevolent trust of our party and in its loving bosom, because our party is taking care of the popular masses so that they can achieve independence on the revolutionary road and keep independence shining endlessly.

Indeed, the caring hand of our party is the hand of parents that straightens and leads all our people on the single road of revolution, lest they go astray from the road; a great comradely hand that shares the same fate with the people, while taking care of them responsibly not only today, but also in the future; and a hand of blood relatives which warmly takes care of them in every aspect of life, invisible to them.

Indeed, our party's trust in the people is based on a firm conviction in the strength of our people and, therefore, is an intense and great trust because it is based on the love with which the party values the people in the extreme as revolutionary comrades.

With such a great trust cherished in their hearts, people do not feel loneliness, as though they lived on an uninhabited island; would not bend their principles, even if they faced the danger of being burned to ashes; and could cement their unwavering faithfulness even in the face of truculent storms and grave difficulties.

Indeed, without such trust and love, we cannot enjoy our dignified life shining with independence and creativity, nor can the revolutionaries possess noble honor and dignity. Ours are a people who have implanted this in their hearts through the experience acquired in the past. Reflecting on such ardent feeling of our people, a poet wrote:

The party's trust is the breath
That keeps me alive.
If I were to lose it,
My heart would stop beating.
Ah, I desire nothing more,
Than the benefit of enjoying
The trust of the party, my only mother.

The party's trust in us is a source of inexhaustible energy that propels us on the single road of rewarding growth and benevolent nourishment that keeps our life going and makes it shine.

Our party is a great motherly party that leads and nurtures all our people by accommodating them in its single bosom. Combining in itself the love of all the mothers of the world who raise their children with such love, and who wish them well all the time.

Our party is opening the eyes of the people to the revolutionary truth with the loving care of a benevolent teacher, taking care of and leading them with parental love in every step they take.

Running water does not become stagnant, and the iron that is being heated and endlessly hardened in the flames does not gather rust.

Reflected in all the wise measures taken by our party, including such a measure as urging all the people in the country, regarding organizational life as a blast furnace for ideological tempering and as a school for revolutionization, to participate in organizational life, is the high will of our party, which intends to make our people advance on a single and straightforward revolutionary road.

Indeed, how many people have grown up as credible columns of our revolution in accordance with such high will of our party. And how many are growing like that even now?

It is impossible to speak of our party's trust in the people apart from the party's benevolent love, by which it, as the protector of our ever-lasting political life, takes care of them in the extreme and makes their political life shine without interruption to prevent their political life from being scratched, even slightly. Because of the thankful care with which the party recognizes the pains that people suffer without being observed and takes into consideration the hopes that people keep to themselves without bringing them into the open, a veteran soldier-turned-poet, who remained bedridden for many years because of his crippled body, came to have longstanding dream realized--he came to possess noble political life by becoming a member of the WPK, and now contributes to the revolution and construction with his songs of struggle while breathing the same breath as the party and burning with zeal in his heart together with the party.

Because of such trust and loving hand, even the old warriors who have traversed the long course of the revolution and construction are tenaciously advancing on the single road of struggle, animated by ambitious spirits and passion after regaining the vitality of youthfulness.

This is what happened a few years ago, when a great monumental creation was erected on the shores of Samjiyon Lake to hand down to the generations to come the immortal revolutionary achievements of the great leader.

At that time, an old warrior who had braved the flames of the anti-Japanese struggle, holding the great leader in esteem, remained bedridden because of sickness. Despite his sickness, he could hardly restrain his ardent hope to go to the spot. He was so sick that it was impossible to make such a long journey to travel to the spot.

Receiving a report on this, and deeply understanding his feelings, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il suggested that he be provided with an airplane, saying: What point is there in sparing things for him?

Sickness can be healed with things other than medicine. What is more important for the patient is to have a strong will; such a will is just as effective as medicine in realizing a cure.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il earnestly hoped that the old warrior's journey to Samjiyon would give him the strength and courage he needed to recover from the sickness and to keep the revolutionary flower blossoming.

Manning the revolutionary guard posts today are a great number of people who, although they have old and sagging constitutions, in terms of physical condition, are contributing to the revolution and construction with ambitious spirits and passion, after regaining the vitality of youthfulness, just as was the case with the old man (?Sin Hwan-pae), the hero in the art film "Responsible Secretary of a Country Party Committee."

It is because of the incomparably valuable elixir of life called trust and love prescribed by our party that these old warriors are able to make their life shine on the single road of loyalty, without ever experiencing the weakening

of their ideology and spirit. Such trust and love of our party are the benevolent rays of sun of revival that invariably reach the people, regardless of whether they face propitious circumstances or adversity.

Even when a warrior whom our party holds in its bosom makes a mistake and is disregarded and ignored by people, who say that he cannot be corrected, our party, regarding him as a permanent revolutionary comrade with whom it shares weal and woe, takes care of him to the end, with responsibility, and eventually revives his almost-extinguished political life.

The trust and loving hand of our party, which are endlessly generous, and as warm as spring rain, are extended warmly to people who have different ideologies and political view from ours, and even to those who have temporarily turned their backs on us. There is a Korean compatriot living abroad who, having been contaminated once by the false anticommunist ideology, followed the path of betraying his fellow countrymen. Belatedly realizing his wrongdoing, he has since regained a true path of life for the nation and people after making a departure from his shameful past.

Highly valuing his decision to live a rewarding and valuable life for the remainder of his years, our party supported him and has meticulously taken care of him with unsparing love whenever he visits his fatherland. This overseas compatriot, who was moved, in the course of his visits, by the dazzling reality in the fatherland, and endlessly charmed by the wise leadership of our party, which has produced such a proud reality, as well as the great attraction power of our party and its ability to exert influence, said, in a tone filled with excitement, that because the people are upholding our glorious party with such gushing admiration and trust, the future of the fatherland is so bright, and that it is a source of great fortune for the fatherland.

Our party's holy trust and love, with which it holds every single person in its bosom, and makes their life shine, leads us to think of the great fatherly leader, who gave consolidation, with such a great trusting hand, and provided such a great joy of revival to the warriors who were struggling amid a whirlwind of distrust during the grave anti-Japanese period because they were branded with infamy after burning a bagful of Minsaengdan documents, and of the leader who, meeting a businessman in the past, during the period when the society was being remolded following the war, said: I will take you, comrade, and your succeeding generations as well, as far as the communist society.

Whereas the first and second generations of our revolution during the past period can be said to have grown thanks to such trust and love, the third generation of the revolution, the credible new generation, is now growing up thanks to our party, which is embodying such trust and love in the highest form.

Has there ever been an era when the word trust sounded so nobly and so solemnly, carrying such broad and profound meaning, as it does now in our country?

Such trust is embedded in layers of time that we do not know.

Because of such trust, various works, regardless of who performs them, and where they may be carried out, are shining in our society. Because of such trust and love of our party, which are as vast as the sea, even the revolutionary warriors who have departed from us are standing among us, having immortality.

Indeed, because of our party's great trust, the loyal passion of our people, who are determined to share their fate with the party, is burning more brightly, and the song of unity and cohesion which proclaims that Marshal Kim Il-song is our father in this land, and our party's bosom is our dwelling place, are reverberating throughout the skies and on the ground.

Indeed, no people are as dignified as our people, who are living and struggling amid such great trust and love of our party.

Our people will advance, struggling more tenaciously to consummate the chuche cause, while singing the song of faith to uphold our glorious party from generation to generation!

CSO: 4110/222

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ARTICLES PUBLISHED ON CHUCHE IDEA

Chuch-Oriented World View

SK191545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 19 July (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Friday comes out with an article titled "Chuche-Oriented View and Attitude Towards the World with Man as the Central Factor," which reads in part:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was the first in history to propound the idea that everything must be considered with man as the main factor and be made to serve man, thus giving a scientific answer to the question of the view and attitude towards the world.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, basing himself on a profound analysis and scientific logic, evolved in a comprehensive way the idea of Chuche-oriented view and attitude towards the world and gave a scientific exposition of their essential content, character and significance.

Our party, first of all, raised and resolved from a new angle the question of view and attitude towards the world by focussing on man, thus contributing to the development of the philosophical world outlook.

It raised this question as an important component of the philosophical outlook on the world and resolved it from a new angle on the basis of the Chuche-based philosophical principle.

This is a philosophical contribution to establishing a most revolutionary world outlook, man-centered world outlook.

The philosophical principle of the Chuche idea is the scientific foundation in the elucidation of the view and attitude towards the world by our party. This principle explaining the position and role of man in the world is a most scientific principle that made it possible to newly raise the viewpoint and attitude towards the world as a question of philosophical outlook on the world and give a correct answer to it.

Our party resolved the question of the view and attitude towards the world on the basis of the philosophical principle of the Chuche idea. All the content

of the view and attitude towards the world is underlain by the principle of man's position and role in the world and is run through with it. Therefore, the view and attitude towards the world elucidated by our party has become a man-centered view and attitude towards the world. And a new world outlook, Chuche-oriented outlook on the world approaching the world and its change and development with man as the main factor has been established.

Herein lies our party's great contribution to the development of philosophical history.

Our party also has made the Chuche idea serve as a powerful ideological weapon in the revolutionary struggle by giving a scientific exposition of the revolutionary nature of the Chuche-oriented view and attitude towards the world.

With the correctest view and attitude towards the world established by our party, today the Chuche idea gives a powerful impetus to the people's cause of chajusong as a man-centered revolutionary outlook on the world.

ANTA Hails Chuche Idea

SK240817 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 24 July (KCNA)--The ANTA News Agency of Madagascar published an article on 10 July under the title "Militant Banner of the Cause of Independence Against Imperialism," which says:

The immortal Chuche idea founded by the great leader President Kim Il-song is the militant banner firmly guaranteeing the victory of the cause of independence against imperialism.

It indicates that the people of each country should firmly maintain chajusong for a successful accomplishment of this cause.

Under the wise guidance of the great President Kim Il-song the Korean people have struggled with belief in their own strength, holding fast to the independent stand. In this course, they won victory in two revolutionary wars against imperialist aggressors and successfully carried out complicated social revolutions of two stages so as to build in Korea a powerful socialist state, independent, self-sustaining and self-reliant in defence.

This is a brilliant embodiment of the Chuche-oriented stand for the accomplishment of the cause of independence against imperialism and, at the same time, a powerful demonstration of its invincible vitality.

The Chuche idea, on the basis of a scientific exposition of the essence of the revolution, defines the forces violating chajusong as the target of the world revolution and the anti-imperialist, independent forces advocating Chajusong as the motive power of the world revolution.

Notably, it gives the new elucidation that the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples against imperialist and colonialism, along with the revolutionary struggle of the international working class for socialism, forms the two revolutionary forces of our times.

The Chuche idea comprehensively indicates the main strategy of the world revolution and strategies and tactics for destroying the imperialists including the policy of opposing the imperialists and their stooges, the policy of making all the non-aligned countries struggle to establish a new international economic order by firmly uniting themselves politically and closely cooperating with each other economically and technically.

The Chuche idea is a beacon brightly lighting the road to be followed by the world revolutionary people in their struggle for the accomplishment of the cause of independence against imperialism and an ever-victorious militant banner, the news agency stressed.

CSO: 4100/641

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KULLOJA NO 7 PRINTED IN DPRK

SK172337 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2324 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 17 July (KCNA)--Kulloja No 7, 1985, the politico-theoretical organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, has come off the press.

Carried in the magazine is an editorial article titled "Let Us Heighten the Speed of Economic Construction on the 40th Anniversaries of National Liberation and the Party Founding."

It also carries politico-ideological articles on the mission of the party members and the revolutionization of officials.

In an article titled "to struggle with confidence in the future is an important ideological and moral trait of the communists" the magazine says: never in the protracted history of our people have the entire people been marching toward victory so vigorously as today with confidence in the future of the revolution. The entire people should fight on as ever with redoubled vigor with the firm conviction of victory.

Carried in it are articles dealing with the rural party work and economic construction including an article titled "To Increase Economic Potentials Is a Firm Guarantee for Victory in the Cause of Socialism."

It dedicates an article titled "Chuche-Based Theory on the Law Governing the Development of Socialist Culture" to the 10th anniversary of the publication of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's historic work on effecting a new upswing in production through the vigorous three revolutions (1 July 1975). In the work, it says, Comrade Kim Chong-il propounds in a creative way an important idea of the law governing the development of socialist culture. This is an outstanding feat which has developed and enriched the chuche-oriented theory of socialist culture to be a new ideological and theoretical wealth.

Seen in the magazine are an article on the reactionary nature of the bourgeois economic theory in vogue in South Korea and an article on the U.S. reactionary linguistic theory, which claims that language should be studied and discussed merely from a structural view such as the structure of vocal sounds and the structural form of their combination and that it is totally meaningless to discuss language from a national and socio-historical view.

The magazine also prints an article captioned "U.S. Imperialists' Wild Ambition for World Supremacy and Arms Buildup." It denounces war hawk Reagan for getting overheated in the preparations for a new world war and a thermo-nuclear war, crying about "reconstruction of the strong United States" and "superiority of strength" over the socialist forces.

It carries an article explaining that South Africa is the last foothold of facism on the African continent.

CSO: 4100/641

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

RPR MISSION IN JAPAN--At the top of our news tonight is a report from Tokyo: In a press conference held in connection with the plenum of the RPR Central Committee convened on 27 July, the Korean National Democratic Front [KNDF] mission in Japan announced that it has changed its name to the KNDF Mission in Japan from the former RPR Mission in Japan. A report on the plenum of the RPR Central Committee, a declaration of Korean national independence issued by the KNDF Central Committee, and KNDF programs were read at the press conference. (?Kim Chang-un), head of the KNDF Mission in Japan, announced that since the RPR changed its name to KNDF in response to changes in the situation and the demands of its own development, the RPR Mission in Japan followed suit accordingly by changing its name to the KNDF Mission in Japan. Chongnyon reporters participated in the press conference along with reporters from Japanese news organizations. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 10 Aug 85 SK]

KIM'S ANSWERS TO GRANMA--Pyongyang 20 July (KCNA)--TASS 12 and 13 July and Radio Moscow 14 July reported the answers given by the great leader President Kim Il-song on 29 June, 1985, to the questions raised by the deputy director of Granma, the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba. The CHINESE PEOPLE'S DAILY, LIBERATION ARMY DAILY, BEIJING DAILY and GUANGMING DAILY and Radio Beijing 17 July reported the answers and the XINHUA News Agency, 16 July. The Japanese YOMIURI SHIMBUN, NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN and MAINICHI SHIMBUN printed the answers on 17 July under respective titles "North Korea Designs New 7-year Plan," "North Korea Prepares new 7-year Plan" and "High-Level Talks Toward Reunification, President Kim Il-song Appeals" and AP reported the gist of the answers on 16 July. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2319 GMT 19 Jul 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/641

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

ECONOMIC SUCCESS SCORED ON 40TH ANNIVERSARY

Production Goals Achieved

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 28 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] 2.8 Vinalon Enterprise production is increasing lately.

Most of the production goals are successfully achieved; especially, the production of major articles, such as vinalon, caustic soda, and Mobiron.

According to the combined source report, daily production averages of 112 percent for vinalon, 105 percent for caustic soda, 120 percent for Mobiron, and 150 percent for agricultural chemicals above projected levels are achieved.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-sung gave us the following instruction:

"In order to accomplish the Socialist Economic foundation, economic education and enterprise management must be improved."

Following carefully the New Year's speech of the Great leader and the decisions of the 6th session of the Party Central Committee 10th Plenum, the factory planned their economic education and enterprise management to meet the demands of Tae'an work system, encouraging workers' revolutionary enthusiasm under the director of the party.

Planning staff members and enterprise leaders took responsibility for each work post and thoroughly monitored the production in each process with the help of the primary leaders of each unit.

They especially focused on conservation of resources and materials, and responsibly solved problems as they occurred.

They also supervised the work of operators to increase their responsibilities and roles, and increased the usage rate of facilities by establishing strict policies and order in facilities' management and operations.

The factory augmented the effort to improve a technical management of the major production process.

A good quality limestone was guaranteed at the oxide mine and the accuracy in mixing raw material was enforced during carbide production.

A new innovation was created as a result of the detailed planning of factory management and the enforcement of technical education in production.

Especially the first section of the first carbide work place and most of other sections produced 1.2 to 1.3 times as much as that of the past. The quality has never been better. The recovery rate has increased in raw material preparation and vinalon production and caused the production per factory to establish the standard of 1.3 times as much as the past.

Facing the memorable year of the 40th anniversary of the National Liberation and of the birth of the party, the party members and workers are maintaining a high standard of production under a firm conviction to establish a new upsurge in the chemical material production such as vinalon and vinyl chloride.

Chongjin Railway Department

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 28 Mar 85 p 1

Chongjin Department of Railways, expanding a struggle to glorify the anniversary of the 40th National Liberation and of the birth of the party with an improvement in labor, proudly established a level of repairing more than 6,000 freight cars while struggling to meet the deadline.

Our Great leader, Comrade Kim Il-sung instructed us as follows:

"This year, we must firmly establish extraction industry and railroad transportation, increase the production of iron and steel, and achieve a high standard of production by effectively utilizing all the factories and enterprises."

In order to follow respectively the Great leader's instructions and to transport more speedily in response to the increasing transport demand, the Chongjin Department of Railways is utilizing the existing freight cars at the time of demand.

Especially in response to the party's demand to utilize independent power in meeting the internal task, the Department of Railways accomplished quality car repairs in time through the revolutionary spirit of independent power revival in freight car unit and rolling stock unit.

Workers and members of the Gilju freight car unit firmly established and struggled to meet the high goal of car repairs, and independently produced over 70 percent of the necessary parts.

In this manner, they met the repair goals of January and February and are continuing their efforts in March.

The workers and members of Chongjin freight car unit showed a proud achievement by repairing 2,000 cars this year through skillfully combining the minor repairs and major repairs, and actively accepting the exchange repair method.

Regarding freight cars, railroad stations also produced a great innovation in car repairs.

Twenty-five stations under the Department have independently established levels of repairs and enabled the transportation of more materials by repairing a larger number of cars everyday.

12709

CSO: 4110/192

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

INNOVATIONS FOR CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION DISCUSSED

Report From Kimch'aek City

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 6 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] Celebrating the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party and fanning the flames of new innovation, family work teams and sub-work teams in Kimch'aek City are producing a greater variety and volume of consumer goods using local materials and by-products.

This year alone more than 580 kinds of consumer goods are produced in the city and supplied to its citizens.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out the following:

"We must thoroughly implement the party's guidelines on waging a light industry revolution so as to bring about a new transformation in consumer goods production."

Going down among family work teams and sub-work teams to solve problems, guidance functionaries have provided leadership to make it possible to normalize consumer goods production at a high level.

Party members and workers of family work teams and sub-work teams positively mobilized resources and materials coming in from the province so as to channel them into the production of a variety of consumer goods.

Particular effort was put into improving the quality of manufactured goods and increasing their variety in the city.

Functionaries kept tabs on every new item produced by family work teams and sub-work teams, and, after organizing product evaluation conferences, made it possible to go into full production of those that were attractive and useful.

29 August 1985

Providing proper technical management of production processes, they pushed manufactured goods production forward at a high level by focusing firmly on resources and materials.

According to consolidated data, as of the end April alone 200 more types of goods were being produced than last year.

Currently the city's 210-plus family work teams and sub-work teams are producing a large variety of goods, including more than 200 types of steel products, 250 types of daily necessities and 120 types of furniture, with steel goods and textile products being particularly popular among the citizens.

The high-quality goods produced in the city are made available to the people through city direct sales shops that are of modern design and carefully managed.

The result of carrying out the work of carefully managing family work teams and sub-work teams and of positively seeking out and mobilizing inner reserves as mass movements has been that "3 August consumer goods" production has been further energized.

Upholding the slogan of the Party Central Committee, party members and workers of the city's family work teams and sub-work teams continue to be innovative in producing more high-quality consumer goods in this year of the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party.

Season for Local Industry

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 7 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] At this time, when the entire nation and all the workers are bringing about a new upsurge in socialist economic construction to glorify the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party, party members and workers of the local industry sector are meaningfully celebrating the festive days of the season for local industry.

As they celebrate these days, the workers of this sector, looking back with pride at the proud history of local industry and overflowing with greater loyalty and revolutionary zeal than at any other time, are filled with the determination to produce more high-quality consumer goods.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Our local industry today occupies an important position in consumer goods production, and its share of the nation's total production of industrial goods is also extremely high."

During the past period party members and workers of our local industry sector brought about great advances in the struggle to develop local industry into a modern industry possessed of a solid material and technical foundation.

The great leader set forth creative guidelines for keeping large-scale centralized industry and small- and medium-scale industry abreast of each other during the period of great ordeals following the war that brought about the apex of socialism, and spurred on the whole nation and all the people to the building of local industrial plants.

Possessed of high revolutionary zeal, all party members and workers went all-out to build large and small local industrial plants, including cornstarch processing plants, textile factories and food processing plants, in their counties and provinces.

Today the number of local industrial plants that have been built throughout the nation is in the thousands, and this bespeaks the fact that on average there are more than 18 local industrial plants in each county.

The great leader personally set in motion the creation of local industrial plants, and visited every place from textile factories and food processing plants in mountain villages to building materials shops to light the way for local industry to follow.

As a result, the scope of our local industry today has undergone unprecedented growth and the quantity of goods produced has increased dramatically.

In order to develop local industry, the party members and workers of this sector are fully manifesting the superiority of local industry by producing and processing a variety of raw materials on their own in a manner suited to local characteristics in accordance with the will of the party.

Last year the will of the party was upheld in numerous counties, including Samch'o'n, Ku'mya, P'ihyo'n and Yangdo'k Counties, and production of local industrial plants normalized at a high level using raw materials produced at their own raw materials bases.

Functionaries and workers of this sector are putting all their effort into improving the quality of manufactured goods to the maximum level in accordance with the situation today, when demand for a variety of consumer goods is increasing as the material lifestyle of the people becomes more abundant.

Upholding the tasks set forth last year by the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il as he surveyed the market for light industrial goods, they are in particular organizing family work teams and sub-work teams so as to produce quality daily necessities.

The family work teams organized in local industry factories and enterprises currently number more than 3,000, and the tens of thousands of workers that comprise them are exerting all their effort in the production of high-quality consumer goods.

The technical innovation movement is being vigorously launched in the Mangyo'ngdae and Tongdaewo'n Districts of Pyongyang City, Hwap'yo'ng County in Chagang Province and Sunam District in Chongjin City in particular, with the

29 August 1985

result that they are better managing the production processes of their local industrial plants in a more modern manner.

In addition, building materials production bases are being qualitatively strengthened by the localities themselves in such places as U'np'a County, Tancho'n City, Chosan County, Sinyang County and Yangdo'k County, so that the problem of county construction is being solved through local means.

Report from Kaeso'ng City

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 11 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] Great strides have again been taken in the production of "3 August Consumer Goods" in Kaeso'ng City.

Three more consumer goods shops have been created in the city's factories, enterprises, cooperative farms and wards, and 196 additional consumer goods work teams, family workteams and sub-workteams have been organized, so that the number of types of "8 August Consumer Goods" has been increased to 1,198.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out the following:

"We must thoroughly implement the party's guidelines on waging a light industry revolution so as to bring about a new transformation in consumer goods production."

City functionaries have gone down to the factories, enterprises, cooperative farms and wards to organize more consumer goods shops, family work teams and sub-work teams, and to responsibly assist and maintain tight control over the work of making maximum use of idle materials and by-products, so as to produce the many consumer goods demanded by the people.

As a result, 16 family work teams have been organized and 438 types of consumer goods produced in the Office of Industrial Management alone.

In addition, in the past few months 2 consumer goods shops and 16 family work teams have been added to factories and enterprises under the General Bureau of Construction, with 45 more types of consumer goods being produced.

Functionaries of the city rural economic sector have organized more than 60 new sub-work teams in cooperative farms around the city and in cooperative farms in P'anmun County, Kaep'ung County and Changp'ung County.

In the process, responsible functionaries of Kaeso'ng City have on a number of occasions organized experience sharing conferences, commodity evaluation meetings, exhibitions and workshops in order to increase production of "3 August consumer goods."

9062

CSO: 4110/194

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

IMPORTANCE OF LOCAL INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT STRESSED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 29 Jun 85 p 2

[Article by Ch'oe Kyo'ng-chin: "Key Tasks Arising in Development of Local Industry"]

[Text] Local industry is one of the components of the overall socialist economy. Development of local industry has key significance in strengthening the economic power of the nation and in uniformly improving the lives of the people. It is on this basis that our party has always exerted effort in development of local industry.

Five years ago, on 30 June 1980, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song published the masterpiece "Let Us Further Develop Local Industry." This masterpiece is a set of programmatic guidelines that clearly point out a path capable of tempering the material and technological foundation of our industry, and of further developing local industry in accordance with the demands of a reality in which its level of modernization has been increased.

In this masterpiece the great leader concretely covered the fundamental requirements and methods arising in developing local industry, from the problem of normalizing production in local industry factories and further modernizing their technical equipment to the problem of enhancing the role of counties and improving the level of capabilities of local industry sector functionaries.

The correctness and vitality of all of the tasks and methods set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in this masterpiece have been proven in practical application. Enormous advances have been made in local industry development through the struggle to fulfill the tasks set forth in this masterpiece. As a result, today our local industry occupies a large share of the nation's total volume of industrial production, and contributes to satisfying the growing demand of the people for consumer goods.

In this deeply meaningful year our party is unfolding a bold and worthwhile strategy to bring about a new transformation in socialist economic construction. It is filled with the lofty intent to further strengthen the nation's economic power and to substantially improve the people's material and cultural standard of living.

The firm resolution of our party is, as pointed out in the slogans of the Party Central Committee, to elevate the standard of living to the next stage within a short period of time. If this intent and resolution of the party are to be gloriously fulfilled, continued great effort must be put into development of local industry.

All functionaries and workers, including functionaries and workers of the local industry sector, must bring about a new advance in the development of local industry by closely linking the tasks set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in this masterpiece with the policy tasks established by our party at the present time, adhering strictly to them and implementing them.

The first key problem arising in further developing local industry is that of properly carrying out the work of making maximum use of the already existing production capacity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The current production capacity of local industrial plants is extremely large, and the manpower available there is not insignificant either. When the equipment and manpower available in the local industry sector are effectively utilized and production organization properly accomplished, an enormous potential for increased production can be mobilized." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song" Vol 8, p 306)

Our local industry, which was started from nothing, has been transformed into a powerful industry possessed of a strong material and technological foundation. Our local industry possesses an enormous latent power capable of fully providing all the goods needed in the lives of the people. When the power of this strong foundation is fully manifested, we can increase production several times over what it is now without exerting an excessive amount of effort.

Whether or not maximum use is made of production capacity in local industry factories is determined by the manner in which resources and materials are provided. The production process in factories and enterprises is a process that consumes resources and materials. For this reason, only by improving the work of providing resources and materials to production can production be normalized at a high level, and current production capacity be used to the maximum.

As taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, if resources and materials are to be made fully available in the local industry sector so that production is normalized at a high level and maximum use made of production capacity, then it must be capable of maintaining its own strong resource production base and of walking on its own two feet. This is an important requirement that must be consistently adhered to and implemented in the development of local industry.

Local industry is an economy that, as its name suggests, is strengthened and developed on the basis of local sources of resources. Therefore, only by maintaining its own strong resource production base can local industry be solidified and developed on a stable foundation, and can the material and cultural needs of rural people be fully satisfied by its own production.

The great leader has already shown that the work of strengthening resource bases can be accomplished by producing a large variety of resource materials in local industry factories in a manner suited to their own situations, by having a given factory or region specialize in certain resources or materials, by linking together several factories, and by designating them at the county level or even the provincial level.

It is important that at the same time that the work of strengthening local resource bases is being vigorously pushed forward in the local industry sector, the work of exploiting such natural resources as medicinal herbs and wild nuts and berries, and that of procuring farm produce and a variety of worn out materials, is also properly handled. This means that all local sources of resource must be effectively mobilized and utilized so that more inexpensive and high-quality consumer goods are produced and supplied to the people.

Another extremely important problem in developing local industry is that of improving the quality of manufactured goods and increasing their variety.

As society develops the people come to demand better consumer goods, and as their standard of living increases their demands for consumer goods become more varied. Therefore, in order to make their lives more prosperous and civilized, the quality of consumer goods must be increased and their variety substantially enlarged.

As a result of the continuous concern and people-oriented policies of our party, the standard of living of our people is today improving every day, and they enjoy an abundant and civilized life without any worries whatsoever.

The policy intent of the party to bring about an overall increase in the people's standard of living to the next level can be successfully achieved only through a positive struggle in local industry factories to improve the quality of their goods and to increase their variety.

If the quality of consumer goods is to be improved, local industry factories must be decisively modernized. The quality of goods depends in great part on the technological condition of machinery and equipment, and on the technical skill of the workers. Therefore, only by substantially overhauling and improving machinery and equipment can the work load of the workers be lightened, and at the same time can there be better and greater production of high-quality goods using the same materials. Advanced technology must be positively introduced into local industry factories and existing equipment upgraded, so that mechanization and automation of production processes are accelerated and the level of technical skill of workers continuously improved.

In order to improve the quality of goods and increase their variety, such

technical and administrative measures as the work of proper price setting and packaging are also necessary, but of even greater importance is that functionaries of this sector do their work possessed of the correct position and viewpoint.

The production of consumer goods that suit the wishes and needs of the workers in terms of variety, appearance and utility is not a simple administrative task. It is the important work of getting the people to be more fully aware of the superiority and blessedness of our nation's socialist system. Local industry sector functionaries must be deeply conscious of this and exert all their effort so that when a product is made it produced in a variety that suits the wishes and modern aesthetics of the people, and that when a food product is made it is nutritious and appeals to the tastes of the people.

Further increasing the role of the county is important in developing local industry.

The county is the overall unit of local economic development. Production linkages are forged between cities and rural areas when local industry is developed with the county as the primary unit and the focal point. Therefore, only by enhancing the role of the county can linkages be maintained between urban and rural areas, and local industry also be developed, so that the people's standard of living can be further improved. Enhancing the role of the county means that local initiative is manifested on a high level so that all economic matters, including the standard of living of people in the county, are managed using the strength of the county. In this it is extremely important that the responsibility and role of all county party, administrative and economic guidance functionaries be further increased.

Recently our party put particular emphasis on all functionaries going down to provide sincere guidance over economic work. County functionaries must go out to local industry factories to properly guide the work of normalizing production at a high level and of making management activities scientific and rational. In so doing, they must strive to properly implement the independent accounting system in local industry factories, and to continuously increase the per capita productivity of workers.

9062

CSO: 4110/203

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, FULL USE OF PRODUCTION CAPACITY

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 13 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Yu Si-yo'ng: "Socialist Economic Development and Complete Utilization of Production Capacity"]

[Text] Complete utilization of production capacity is an inevitable demand of socialist economic development.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"This year we must give firm priority to the extractive industry and rail transportation, decisively increase steel production, and properly operate all factories and enterprises, so as to normalize production at a high level."

With the celebration this year of the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party, we are faced with the weighty mission of properly carrying out socialist economic construction so as to strengthen the power of the socialist system and fully demonstrate its superiority. In order to successfully carry out this mission, we must continue to put our effort into completely utilizing production capacity and normalizing production at a high level.

Some time ago, when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was conducting on-the-spot guidance over the work of North Pyongan Province, he provided important teaching concerning keeping machinery in full operation in factories and enterprises in order to fully utilize production capacity. This teaching of the great leader constitutes guidelines that must be firmly adhered to in economic management.

Full utilization of production capacity is an effective and rational method for developing the economy.

There are two methods for developing the economy. One is the construction of more factories and enterprises to expand production capacity, and the other is the full operation of existing factories and enterprises to completely utilize production capacity.

If continuous development of the economy is to be maintained, new factories and enterprises must be built to expand production capacity. All other conditions being equal, when production capacity is large then a corresponding volume of products will be produced.

Of greater importance in economic development, however, is the full operation of existing factories and enterprises so as to completely utilize production capacity. Enormous basic investment and lengthy construction time frames are required in the building of new factories and enterprises, but nothing of the sort is needed in operating factories and enterprises at full capacity. Therefore, when existing factories and enterprises are in full operation and their production capacity fully utilized, production can be greatly increased using little investment, as opposed to building new factories and enterprises and expanding production capacity.

Under circumstances where a certain level of production capacity has been established, it must be completely utilized and production normalized at a high level. Only by so doing can such non-economic and irrational phenomena as the incomplete utilization of labor and equipment that inevitably results from fluctuations in production, the wastage of labor, resources, fuel, power and materials, and the appearance of rejected and sub-standard products, be eliminated and the effectiveness of socialist labor increased, and can savings be rapidly accumulated, so that basic construction to expand production capacity can also be better carried out.

Upholding the correct economic line of the party and displaying the revolutionary spirit of hard work, our people have carried out numerous construction projects and thereby have built a strong economic foundation in this land. In particular, the results of vigorously launching the struggle to occupy the 10 prospective targets of socialist economic construction and to make the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific in recent years have been that numerous modern factories and enterprises have been created and the technological equipage of all factories and enterprises has been further strengthened. Our economic foundation has been incomparably solidified and its productive potential is tremendously large.

Today, the major potential for increase in economic development is in the area of making maximum use of this production capacity. Given circumstances in which we have numerous factories and enterprises possessed of enormous production capacity, when they are operated at full capacity and production normalized at a high level, then production can be increased tremendously over what it is now with no more than the existing infrastructure. When production is normalized at a higher level, the problem of occupying the 10 prospective targets of socialist economic construction and that of substantially improving the people's standard of living can be successfully solved.

An important precondition for fully utilizing production capacity in all sectors of the people's economy is that of realistically and scientifically establishing production plans and meshing together supply plans, particularly materials supply plans.

To the extent that production under socialism is carried out in accordance with plans, without the formulation of correct production plans no thought can be given to full utilization of production capacity. Only when production plans are realistically established on the basis of taking into consideration all conditions can a high level of production normalization be guaranteed.

If production capacity is to be fully utilized, then not only must production plans be realistically established, but material supply plans must also be meshed closely together with production plans. Only when material supply plans correctly integrate the materials needed in production in a detailed manner and in accordance with scientific consumption standards, and go so far as to stockpile adequate reserve materials, can they become plans that actually provide for carrying out production plans.

Of particular significance in assuring the actualization of plans is the formulation of plans through comprehensive discussion with the broad masses and workers. It is the producing masses that know full well the circumstances of production, just as it is they who carry out the plans that have been adopted. Similarly it is provincial, factory and enterprise guidance functionaries who best understand the reality of their own units, and it is they who are responsible for and guide the struggle to carry out plans in the field. Therefore, just as was emphasized at the 10th Plenum of the 6th Party Central Committee, it is important that drafts for plans for the people's economy be drawn up through discussion with the broad masses, and that draft plans be perfected through sincere consultation with provincial party and economic administrative functionaries and with responsible functionaries from factories and enterprises.

Basic problems that must be solved in order to fully utilize production capacity include properly carrying out the work of materials supply, cooperative production organization and transportation organization.

Materials supply, cooperative production organization and transportation organization exert decisive influence on utilization of production capacity. The production process is a process of consuming such means of production as resources, materials, fuel and cooperative production goods, and therefore, in order for production to be maintained at an uninterrupted high level, these means of production must be continuously replenished in the production process. Such means of production as materials and cooperative production goods, however, are secured only through complex linkages and transport between numerous agencies and enterprises. Of course the manner in which labor administration, technical guidance and equipment management are performed also has major impact on utilization of production capacity. Nevertheless, inasmuch as labor and equipment are a permanent part of every factory and enterprise, they do not entail major problems as long as organizational work is coordinated and supervised. It is from this that materials supply, cooperative production organization and transportation organization constitute key factors in production capacity utilization, with normalization of production greatly affected by how this is solved.

This requires that effort be put into development of the extractive industry, metal industry and rail transportation on the one hand, and on the other that

materials supply be improved, materials stockpiles be created and cooperative production goods be given priority, and that organizational work for transporting resources, materials and equipment at the proper time be coordinated and supervised. Specifically, it is important that internal sources be positively sought out and mobilized in the provinces, factories and enterprises so that larger stockpiles of resources and materials are created, and that they be utilized with maximum conservation. Only by so doing can full operation of equipment be maintained and production continuously increased.

Proper implementation of the independent accounting system in management bureaus, complexes, factories and enterprises constitutes an important guarantee for completely utilizing production capacity.

The independent accounting system is of use in providing incentives for production and carrying out production activities smoothly. Therefore, only by properly implementing the independent accounting system can the problem of normalizing production at a high level be successfully solved.

In this regard, while it is good to correctly structure independent accounting system units and apply the independent accounting system on the basis of management bureau and complex units, and of factory and enterprise units, it is important that efforts be made for it to become a layered independent accounting system. It is only when the independent accounting system is not limited to just individual factories and enterprises, but also implemented on the scope of complexes and extended to management bureaus, that the interest of functionaries and workers in production growth can be increased on the level of management bureaus and complexes, and that the work of materials supply, cooperative production organization and transportation organization can be properly pre-planned and supervised, so that production is normalized at a high level.

All functionaries and workers must continue to vigorously launch the struggle to completely utilize production capacity and to normalize production at a high level, and thereby glorify the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party as great celebrations of victors, and bring about continuous upsurges in socialist economic construction.

9062
CSO: 4110/202

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

DAILY ON PRODUCTS FOR EXPORT

Role of Youth

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 10 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] On 8 June a rally of Mump'yo'ng Smeltery youth was held on-site to advance fulfillment of this year's export plan

Functionaries of the sectors concerned, such as Yim Hyo'ng-ku, Responsible Secretary of the Kangwon Province Committee of the KWP and Chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee, and Ch'oe Ryong-hae, Vice Chairman of the League of Socialist Working Youth [SWYL], participated in the rally with the youth of this smeltery.

Following a report given at the rally by Pak Su'ng-ku, Kangwon Province SWYL Chairman, So' Kwang-yun, Primary-Level SWYL Chairman of the zinc smelting shop, Kim Chong'yun, Commander of the "Kim Hyok Youth Shock Brigade," and Sin Sang-yo'ng, SWYL Sector Chairman of the First Sulphate Shop, spoke.

The speakers noted that concentrating efforts on export production so as to carry out this year's export plan without fail is an important requirement for further increasing the speed of socialist economic construction and for strengthening the power of our nation's socialist system.

They pointed out that our party, which considers the development of cooperation and interchange with various nations of the world, starting with socialist nations, to be invaluable, has established measures to concentrate an all-party, all-nation and all-people effort on export production.

The speakers referred to the fact that the Mump'yo'ng smeltery is today accelerating socialist economic development under the wise leadership and great concern of the great leader and the party, and is being transformed into a modern non-ferrous metals production base contributing to improvement of the people's standard of living, and noted that the youth are carrying out the role of vanguards and shock brigades in the struggle to increase export production so as to further glorify the noble achievements attained by our party in external economic relations.

Stating that given the wise leadership of our glorious party in guiding our youth at all times along the path of victory, no matter how difficult or enormous the battle objective or struggle task, there is no fortress that cannot be occupied nor any difficulty that cannot be overcome, they emphasized that the flames of creating the "speed of the 1980's" must be fanned so that this year's export plan is advanced to completion.

They pointed out that production processes that have been modernized and expanded within the beneficent love of the great leader and the glorious Party Center are being utilized to the maximum so that export objectives are being carried out without fail on a daily, weekly, monthly and indexed basis.

They stated that with SWYL members and youth standing in the forefront, the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production is being further accelerated, and new smelting methods discovered and implemented, so that non-ferrous metals production is being increased and the quality of the finished product improved.

They pointed out that with the attainment of intensive technical innovations in particular and the revampment of key technical and economic indexes, more non-ferrous metals are being produced using existing resources, materials and electricity, and the variety of export products is being increased.

They commented that at the same time that priority is maintained on the production of export goods assigned to the smeltery, cooperative goods used in the export production of other factories and enterprises should be manufactured and supplied on a timely basis.

The speakers noted that all youth should become better prepared as true chuche-type revolutionary fighters endlessly loyal to the great leader and party, and as reliable youth guards of the party, through practical struggle to thoroughly and unconditionally implement the decisions and instructions of the party.

They pointed out that political propaganda and economic agitation should be vigorously launched using a variety of forms and methods at all sites of export production struggle, so that all production sites are at all times seething with youthful wisdom and ambition, and that all youth should drive through a wedge in export production with the spirit of self-reliance and hard work.

The speakers said that all youth in the smeltery should enhance their role as vanguards and shock brigades so as to advance to completion this year's export plan, and present a report of loyalty to the great leader and the glorious Party Center, and called for SWYL organizations and youth of factories and enterprises throughout the nation that are producing export products to engage in socialist competition.

A resolution was adopted at the rally.

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 12 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] Party members and workers of the Hamhung Yarn Factory are positively mobilizing and utilizing inner reserves to vigorously accelerate export production.

The workers and three revolutions team members of this factory who are upholding the intent of the party and exceeding export production plans every month are continuing in June to carry out export production plans daily and weekly without fail.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Sources of exports must be positively located in all sectors of the people's economy and an across-the-board increase made in export production."

Considerable effort was made in the factory from the beginning of the year to maintain production of export goods first of all.

Factory functionaries went out to the production site under the guidance of the party organization to make sure that producers of export products were clearly aware of the importance of carrying out the export plan along with the plan for the people's economy, and to spur them on single-mindedly to increased production of export products.

The factory staff supervised and coordinated production organization and command so as to mobilize all reserves and thereby increase the quality and quantity of export products.

Workers and technicians of the Automated Reeling Shop and the Number 2 Reeling Shop determined methods capable of effectively supplying steam and maintaining heat for silk spinning machinery, and applied new technical innovation proposals, and thereby reduced the time needed for spinning silk and brought export production up to a higher level.

By elevating their level of technical skill and making their equipment high-speed, the yarn workers have exceeded thread production plans 1.2 to 1.3-fold every day. In the process they are conserving many silk cocoons while continuing to increase export production.

Even the preparation shop and the respooling shop have been equipped with machinery so that good results are being seen in export production.

By advancing the work of sustaining production as production capacity has increased in the factory, and planning and coordinating the work of improving the quality of the product, export production is being systematically increased.

Based on these successes, the struggle to implement the independent accounting system in accordance with the demands of the Taaen work system and to produce more high-quality export products with less materials and resources is being vigorously launched in this factory.

Ministry of Mining Efforts

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 10 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] Single-mindedly intent on gloriously embellishing this meaningful year of celebrating the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party, Ministry of Mining functionaries and the working class of every factory and enterprise under the ministry are struggling vigorously to further increase export production.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Priority must be given to export production, the quality of export products decisively improved, and delivery dates kept without fail in all sectors of the people's economy."

Upholding the teaching of the great leader, economic organization work designed to further increase export production is being planned and coordinated in the ministry.

Under party organization guidance all functionaries in the Ministry of Mining, from responsible functionaries to bureau and department directors and guidance personnel, are going out to the sites of battle with factory and enterprise functionaries to gain an understanding of the overall status of production and to carry out political work among party members and workers, using a variety of forms and methods, to give solid priority to export production.

In particular, ministry functionaries are going out to factories and enterprises to set struggle objectives up to the anniversary of the founding of the party, and are providing true assistance in carrying them out without fail.

Party members and workers of factories and enterprises under the ministry, which fully grasps the intent of the party, are achieving new upsurges in production.

Possessed of the attitude of being masters of revolution, the working class of the Munp'yo'ng Smeltery have launched the struggle to drive the nail home in responsibly and scientifically carrying out labor management and process management. In addition, they have applied rational methods to liquids management so as to further increase production.

Party members and workers of electrolysis shops have set the gap between poles of the electrolytic arc at the most effective distance to prevent short circuits, with the result that electric current efficiency was increased 5 percent and production 115 percent compared to the previous period.

29 August 1985

The working class of the Tanch'o'n Smeltery completed overhaul of the inductive furnace in a short period of time, carried out furnace management in accordance with technical regulations so that the foundry extraction rate was increased by 1 percent in excess of the norm, and implemented a variety of technical innovation proposals in production so that more products were cast on each shift.

Effort is also being put into export production at the Nampo Smeltery.

Workers and technicians there significantly advanced the equipment repair period and implemented valuable technical innovation proposals to improve the smeltery extraction rate, so that export production is being further increased.

Party members and workers of factories and enterprises under the Ministry of Mining are continuing to forcefully launch the struggle to increase production with the determination to exceed export production tasks set for the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party on 10 October.

Upholding the Party Central Committee slogan of "thoroughly establishing the spirit of giving priority to export production in all sectors and units and carrying out export plans without fail," they are single-mindedly carrying out export production plans without fail and continuing their vigorous march forward.

Export Cargo Handling at Nampo

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 17 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] With the upsurge in export production in all sectors of the people's economy the mission of our port is becoming more significant.

During May the cargo handling plan for our Nampo Port was overfulfilled by 101 percent. Nevertheless, as export production increases cargo continues to flow into cargo loading areas.

The reality in which export production is increasing requires a further increase in foreign trade cargo handling capacity at the ports.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"....at the same time that a series of steps are being taken to develop marine transportation, a positive struggle must be launched to load more cargo on existing vessels."

Effort is being made at the port to increase foreign trade cargo handling capacity so as to load export cargo on a timely basis.

Rail transportation and ship systems must be meshed with export production. Consequently, concrete measures are being adopted and implemented to properly carry out combined operations at the port so as to load export products on time.

At the same time, effort is being concentrated on the problem of increasing the utilization rate of loading and unloading equipment at the port so as to rapidly load export goods.

When the utilization rate of loading and unloading equipment such as harbor cranes, forklifts, tractors and belt conveyors is increased, the time needed to load export goods into cargo ships can be significantly reduced. Considerable potential for increase was found in the utilization of loading and unloading equipment in May through the work of export goods transportation organization.

Dissatisfied with that, the nail was driven home in readjusting and strengthening the equipment at the harbor with the objective of further improving the utilization rate of loading and unloading equipment so as to boldly reduce the loading period.

At the same time, steps were taken to implement a wharf specialization system so as to reduce loading time. Specifically, technical improvements were made in order to increase the utilization rate of loading and unloading equipment for each category of cargo.

Steps were taken at the port to unload cargo from the boats on time at the same time that steps were taken to systematically increase foreign trade cargo handling capacity.

Measures were also strengthened at our port to improve spur line operations so as to reduce boxcar waiting time. This was a measure designed to enhance the role of wharf units as well as land units, forklift units and service units, and at the same time to strengthen the role of rail units.

This alone is capable of significantly increasing the passage capacity of the port.

Considerable headway is being made at our Nampo Port in loading export goods produced in the various sectors of the people's economy on time.

9062

CSO: 4110/197

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

IMPORTANCE OF COAL CONSERVATION

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 9 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Yi Kyong-hwa: "Fine Example of Coal Conservation in Pyongyang City P'yo'ngch'o'n District"]

[Text] Party members, workers and three revolutions team members in P'yo'ngch'o'n District are achieving significant results in implementing technical innovation proposals for conserving coal.

By implementing technical innovation proposals to make more efficient use of coal, such as upgrading heating equipment, in more than 70 factories, enterprises and organs in the district, it has been possible to conserve a large quantity of coal.

These are great innovations in the conservation of coal, which truly is the feedstock of chuche industry. When technical innovation proposals to conserve coal are implemented in all factories and enterprises throughout the nation, as has been the case in P'yo'ngch'o'n District, a monumental amount of coal will be conserved.

Recently a letter of appreciation was sent by the Party Central Committee to factories, enterprises and organs in P'yo'ngch'o'n District that served as fine examples in the coal conservation struggle. The enthusiasm of the party members and workers who read the Party Central Committee letter of appreciation with unbounded gratitude and joy is extremely high.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out the following:

"Producing more by being positively frugal with all things and seeking out inner reserves to the maximum is an important principle that must be adhered to in socialist economic construction."

Upholding the will of the Party Center, the coal conservation problem was adhered to as an important policy task, and established as a full-time operation, by the District Party Committee.

The District Party Committee gave firm precedence to political work so that all factories, enterprises and organs would resolutely implement technical innovation proposals for coal conservation within a short period of time as pointed out by the glorious Party Center.

Led by District Party Committee functionaries, including Organization Department and Propaganda Department functionaries, all party and administrative economic functionaries of the district rushed forward to ambitiously command the struggle to implement party policy.

Effort was put into making the P'yo'ngch'o'n Daily Necessities Factory exemplary in the district.

District Party Committee functionaries who went to the factory went among its party members and workers to fully explain the intent of the party and to support their innovativeness, and positively pushed forward the work of upgrading heating facilities.

Members of the "15 April Technical Innovation Shock Brigade" and other workers of this factory implemented technical innovation proposals in just one month that are capable of conserving more than 80 tons of coal per year.

In addition, two model units were identified in other units in the district that had results different from those of this factory. Workshops, seminars and technical conferences were also organized in order to publicize the experiences of these model units within the district.

The experience gained in coal conservation has been positively applied in factories and enterprises that consume large quantities of coal, such as the factory where comrade Kang Won-ki works and the block factory, as well as in such social support services as central cafeterias.

As a result, the production environment has been substantially improved in the factories and enterprises of the district, and a new transformation has truly taken place in eliminating difficult and arduous work and in improving the quality of manufactured goods.

The good experience gained by P'yo'ngch'o'n District in coal conservation is being applied throughout the nation, and is showing its worth.

Without resting on past laurels, the party members and workers of P'yo'ngch'o'n District continue to struggle to conserve even one more lump of coal as they advance toward the hall of celebration of victors.

9062

CSO: 4110/193

N..KOREA/ECONOMY

EFFORTS DIRECTED TOWARD MACHINE MANUFACTURING

Mining Equipment Production

SK171530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 17 July (KCNA)--Great efforts are directed to the production of mining machinery in Korea.

According to data available, the daily output of mining machinery at present is 30 percent above that at the same time last year.

Notably, the 10 May factory, one of the nation's leading mining equipment production bases, overfulfills by 50 percent its daily assignments for such mining machines as 300 and 1,000 h.p. winches, 2,000 h.p. multi-cable winches and ore crushers.

It has devised new-type coal-cutters suitable to the coal seams of the mines such as smokeless coal-cutters and revolving coal-cutters.

The Pyongyang Coal Mining Machine Plant had fulfilled its monthly quota for the production of hydraulic mechanized stope supports and chain conveyers at 60 percent by 10 July. The output of hydraulic mechanized stope supports is nearly quadruple that 5 years ago.

The Nakwon Machine Plant has increased the output of deep-boring machines 25 percent and that of large excavators 50 percent in June over the same month of last year. Entering July it keeps expanding this success.

At the Sariwon Mining Machine Plant the output of belt conveyers grew 1.2 times and ore-feeders two times in the first half year period.

High-speed tunneling machines, sleigh-type frames, large coal-cutters, powerful conveyers and other modern mining machines are produced in large quantities at the Hoeryong Coal Mining Machine Plant, the Sunchon Coal Mining Machine Plant, the Tanchon Mining Machine Plant and other plants across the country.

The output of coal-cutters and excavators jumped 4.2 times and 2.7 times respectively in the period of the second 7-year plan (1978-1984).

Machine Tools Manufacturing

SK220835 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0822 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 22 July (KCNA)--The lathe "Yonggam No 1" of the 13 March factory which kindled the torchlight of the machine-tool-begets-machine-tools movement in Korea in 1959 has manufactured more than 250 machine tools and ordinary machines of 16 kinds.

The great leader President Kim Il-song who visited the factory of 13 March 1959, saw workers building a universal purpose lathe and initiated a nationwide machine-tool-begets-machine-tool movement.

When the universal purpose machine-tool was completed the workers there named it "Yonggam No 1" and powerfully waged the movement with it as the mother body.

Thus, 29 lathes, planers and shapers were produced that year.

In 1978 "Yonggam No 1" was awarded the DPRK's 20th founding anniversary commemoration order.

Now, the workers and technicians of the factory are multiplying more modernized machine-tools.

They are engaged in a high-pitched drive to manufacture 12 large installations and machine-tools including a wire rod rolling machine and 150-ton crank press by June next year.

President Kim Il-song in his recent on-the-spot guidance to the work in different fields of the national economy in Chongjin municipality and North Hamgyong Province called for powerfully waging once again machine-tool-begets-machine-tools movement as an all-party and all-state work at present when the demands for large machine-tools and other machine products have sharply risen he instructed that the movement to be called the June 1985 Machine-Tool-Begets-Machine-Tools Movement should be undertaken in a bold and daring manner in keeping with the requirements of the drive for the creation of the "speed of the 80's" initiated by the party to lay a solid material and technical foundation for the fulfillment of the new long-range plan.

CSO: 4100/641

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

RICH HARVEST OF FRUITS--Pyongyang 18 July (KCNA)--Early fruits are being brought in in large quantities at fruit farms and fruit-growing workteams of cooperative farms in different parts of Korea. According to data compiled at the General Bureau of Pomiculture, early fruit output this year is expected to be far greater than last year's, taking the general bureau as a whole. It is foreseen that the output of early apples and peaches will increase 30 to 20 percent respectively. The combined fruit farm in Kwail County, South Hwanghae Province, which is a leading fruit production centre of the country, picked up 1.3 times as much early fruits as those of the same period of last year. The fruit farm in Kwaksan County, North Pyongan Province, expects to boost the harvest of peaches and early pears respectively 1.5 and 1.6 times above the figure of last year. The area under fruit trees in Korea is 300,000 hectares or 33 times that of pre-liberation days. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 18 Jul 85 SK]

RICH HARVEST OF VEGETABLES--Pyongyang 19 July (KCNA)--The vegetable stalls evenly distributed in the residential quarters of the country are supplying people with cucumbers, tomatoes, cabbages, green peppers, garlicks, onions and various other kinds of vegetables in large quantities. The green groceries in the capital are supplied with more than 2,000 tons of vegetables on a daily average. This is 30 percent greater than the supply in the like period of last year. In Korea an average of 300 kilogrammes of vegetables are supplied per head of the population every year. This means that each person consumes more than 800 grammes of vegetables on a daily average. There are specialized vegetable-growing state farms and a vegetable workteam and sub-workteams at each cooperative farm. Vegetable cultivation in Korea is not affected by any weather condition. A water-jetting system has been widely introduced in Korea so that vegetables are cultivated not only in summer but also in spring and autumn with less rainfall. In winter various vegetables are cultivated in greenhouses, hotbeds and vinyl tunnels. As a result, the population is regularly supplied with vegetables in all seasons. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 19 Jul 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/641

N. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL, JANUARY-FEBRUARY

Pyongyang KWAHAGWON TONGBO in Korean No 1 Jan-Feb 85 p 56

[Text]

Editorial Comment

Let's Make 1985, a Year of Great Significance, Shine With Great Success of
Scientific Research
(Editorial) pp 1-3

Research Papers

An Iterative Method and Its Convergence for Solving the Problem of Stationary
Filtration that Uses an Approximate Solution of a Finite Element Equation
(Article by Ch'oe Sun-pong) pp 4-6

On Various Satisfactory Conditions for Univalence that are Based on a Direct
Estimate Method
(Article by Yi Hae-yop) pp 7-11

E-optimum Designs for Linear Regression Model in the Domain of a Cube
(Article by Yi Pong-tae) pp 12-18

$\chi(\delta)$ -Compactness in F-Phase Space
(Article by Kim Kyong-ch'ol and Yi Sok-hui) pp 19-20

On the Movement of a Particle in a Horizontally Rotating Cylinder
(Article by Hong Sok-tae) pp 21-24

A Study on the Vertical Distribution of Fluvial Speed
(Article by Ch'a Myong-sik and Yi Nam-pae) pp 25-29

On the Dispersion of ν_m Neutrinoes on ν_μ Neutrinoes
(Article by So Sang-kuk) pp 29-34

A Study on Temperature Increase of Thin Gate Silicon Oxide Films (Part 1)
(Article by Kang Ch'ang-hwan and Kim Ch'ang-pom) pp 35-39

- A Study on Organ Differentiation in Lycoris squamigera Maxim
(Article by Ko Myong-ch'ol and Yi Yu-chong) pp 39-42
- On the Dynamics of the Adult Emergence of the Parasite Trichogramma ostriniae
(Article by Yi Hyong-pom) pp 43-46
- A Study on the Fatty Acid Composition of Vegetable Oils (Part 1)
(Article by Kim Kwang-yun, Chu Yong-taek, and Kim Tong-sa) pp 46-49
- Absorption of Polyvinyl Alcohol on Polyvinyl Chlorid Latex Particles
(Article by Ok Chi-hun and Pak Sang-Pae) pp 50-53
- A Study on Reproduction of Pistons With Complicated Profiles
(Article by Kim Kwan-song) pp 53-56

CSO: 4110/234

N. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

TABLE OF CONTENTS: SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL, MARCH-APRIL

Pyongyang KWAHAGWON TONGBO in Korean No 2 Mar-Apr 85 p 56

[Text]

Editorial Comment

The Academy of Sciences Has Done Great Things
(Editorial)

pp 2-4

Research Papers

Geometric Properties of Concentrated Waves in Nonlinear Partial Differential Equations

(Article by Yi Chae-kon)

pp 5-11

About Convergence of One Kind of Nonlinear Iterative Process for the Linear Operator Equation

(Article by Yi Han-ui)

pp 12-16

On Sums and Integral Formulas of Square Series of Several Complex Variables

(Article by Son U-ch'ol)

pp 17-21

A Study on Nonlinear Structural Analysis and Approximating a Solution for Reinforced Plate

(Article by Yi Ki-tong)

pp 22-24

On Electrodynamics of Moving Media and a Basic Equation of Plasma Motion

(Article by Ko Yong-hae)

pp 25-29

On the Effect that Image Movement on Photograph Resolution in Stereophotography

(Article by Cho Kuk-hyong)

pp 30-34

On Control of the Amount of Polymerization of Pulp in the Prehydrolysis Cooking Process

(Article by Ma Hyong-ok, Pyon Sang-il, and Kim Chong-sik)

pp 35-36

A Study on the Period of Induction of Oxidation-Polymerization in the Film Formation of an Unsaturated Polyester Varnish of the Methacrylic Acid System

(Article by Kim Pyong-tu and U Myong-han)

pp 37-40

On the Dynamics of Oviposition of Ostrina furnacalis and the Ratio of Natural Parasitism of Trichogramma

(Article by Yi Su-yong, Ch'oe Tae-won and Chu Min-sok) pp 41-44

On the Effect of Feeding Eisenia foetida Sabigny to Juvenile Ducks (1)

(Article by Yi Pong-sun and Yim Yong-han) p 45

A Study on the Chemical Composition of "Sangol" (A Type of Metal Piece) and Its Secondary Processes (1)

(Article by An Pong-suk, Ho Ho-ryol, and Ch'a Chin-hon) pp 46-49

Standard Strength Calculation For the Testing of Foundation Soil in Construction

(Article by Chi Hak-su) pp 50-55

CSO: 4110/235

N. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

TABLE OF CONTENTS: SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL, MAY-JUNE

Pyongyang KWAHAGWON TONGBO in Korean No. 3, May-Jun 85 p 56

[Text]

Research Papers

| | |
|---|----------|
| Solutions for the Initial-Boundary Cost Problem for a Mixed Order Equation (Article by Yu In-pong) | pp 1-4 |
| On ()-Compactness of Fuzzy Topological Space (Article by Kim Kyong-ch'ol) | pp 5-6 |
| A Method for Expressing the Algebra of Differential Operations (Article by Kim So-in) | pp 7-8 |
| On the Evaluation of γ -Instability for a Set (Article by Kim Sang-mun) | pp 9-11 |
| A Solution for the Intergal Differential Equation by Parameter Transfer Function Method (Article by Ch'oe Chang-hyon) | pp 12-15 |
| On Constants in Graphs (Part 6) (Article by Yu- Hae-tong) | pp 16-17 |
| A Study on the Optimal Detection of Signals that are Accompanied by Compensation of Noise (Article by Yi Hyong-won and Yi Ch'un-man) | pp 18-23 |
| On the Calculation of Bound Energy for Some Atomic Nuclei Using the Fluid Crystal Model (Article by To Sang-rok and T'ae Hong-ryul) | pp 24-30 |
| Direct Measurement of Overlapping Peak Components of Threonine and Serine Using Factor Analysis (Article by Pu Ch'ang-kyong, Pak Kyong-sik, and Kim Pyong-ch'ang) | pp 31-33 |

- Measurement of NaOH, Na S, NaHS, and H S in the H S and NaOH Reaction
(Article by Yi Hyon-nam) pp 34-36
- A Study on Sensitivity Increase that Organic Solvents Have on Atomic Absorption
on Certain Elements
(Article by Han Sang-sol and Ch'a Yi-hong) pp 37-39
- A Study on the Effect of the Enzyme Asp. oryzae-38 has on the Structural Change
of Corn Starch Granules (Part 1)
(Article by Pak Sung-p'il, Chang So-yong, and Sin Su-un) pp 40-43
- A Study on the Fatty Acid Composition of Vegetable Oils (Part 2)
(Article by Kim Tong-sa, Kim Kwang-yun, and Chi Sang-hui) pp 44-47
- A Study on the Cause of Corn Root Rot (Part 2)
(Article by Yi Hye-suk, Chu Yong-hui, and Sin Ch'on-su) pp 47-48
- A Study on the Preparation of Beidellite Softener and Its Properties (Part 1)
(Article by Kim Hyong-ch'ol and Ho Tong-yun) pp 49-52
- Isotopic Composition of the Lead Zinc Ore and the Ore Formation of the Komdok
Formation
(Article by Kim Yo-su and B.G. Amov) pp 53-56

CSO: 4110/236

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

JAPAN'S ALIEN REGISTRATION LAW--Tokyo 16 July (KNS-KCNA)--Representatives of the Osaka Liaison Council for Solidarity with Korean Women met officials concerned of the Japanese Ministry of Justice and Foreign Ministry on 25 June and strongly demanded a revision of the "Foreigners Registration Law." Present on the occasion were five members of the house of representatives from Osaka including Satao Wata, socialist member of the House of Representatives. Noting that the authorities concerned are indifferent to the demand for a revision of the law made by more than 830 assemblies which embrace over 60 percent of the Japanese population, the representatives said this was a challenge to the mounting movement and submitted a written petition demanding a revision of the law to the authorities concerned. On 5 July, representatives of 12 organizations including Tetsuo Suemoto, chairman of the Kyoto Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party, met the Kyoto mayor and urged him to make positive efforts for a revision of the law. Earlier, on 1 July, representatives of 10 women's organizations including the Kyoto Prefectural Women's Council for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship met the Kyoto mayor and requested him to demand the government authorities to revise the "Foreigners Registration Law." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 18 Jul 85 SK]

CHONGNYON SOCIAL SCIENTISTS--Pyongyang 18 July (KCNA)--The Society of Korean Social Scientists in Japan and the Society of Korean Scientists and Technicians in Japan of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) have been formed, according to a KNS report from Tokyo. The newly formed Society of Korean Social Scientists in Japan will undertake a big role to bring the movement of Koreans in Japan to a new higher stage for further accelerating the modelling of the Chongnyon on the chuche idea and realising the cause of national reunification in conformity with the prevailing situation and developing reality. With the formation of the Society of Korean Scientists and Technicians in Japan, the existing Society of Korean Scientists in Japan will be strengthened and developed to be a more mass organisation of scientists and technicians. The inaugural meetings of the societies were held respectively in Tokyo on 14 July. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 18 Jul 85 SK]

SOUTH KOREA-JAPAN TREATY--Pyongyang 17 July (KCNA)--A "meeting for the reexamination of 'The South Korea-Japan Treaty of Basic Relations'" was held some time ago at the Nakanoshima Public Hall in Osaka on the lapse of 20 years since the conclusion of the "treaty," according to MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of Koreans under the influence of the "South Korean Residents' Association in Japan"

(Mindan). The meeting was attended by Korean figures in Japan under the influence of the "Mindan" and other Korean residents in Japan, members of the Osaka Japan-Korea Joint Struggle Committee and other Japanese people, more than 1,000 in all. At the meeting a speech was made by the general secretary of the Osaka headquarters of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and Promotion of Unification" ("Hanmintong") and lectures were given by the chairman of the "League of South Korean Youth in Japan" and other Korean figures in Japan. They branded the "Basic Relations Treaty" concluded between South Korea and Japan as an unequal treaty for treachery and aggression and strongly demanded the reexamination of the contents of the "treaty."
[Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 17 Jul 85 SK]

KOREAN GROUP FROM JAPAN--Pyongyang 18 July (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on 17 July met the home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Ha Su-kwang now in the socialist homeland on 17 July and had a conversation with it in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic feelings. Present there was Kim Chu-yong, director of the General Bureau for Overseas Compatriots Affairs.
[Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0017 GMT 18 Jul 85]

CSO: 4100/641

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY ATTACKS KISSINGER FOR SLANDERING DPRK

SK100421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 10 July (KCNA)--Kissinger at his press interview in South Korea, twaddling about the "possibility of southward invasion" from the north, babbled that the United States would "not be indifferent" to this.

NODONG SINMUN today says his utterances are designed to encourage the Chon Tu-hwan group in the grip of a crisis within and without, give a shot to its arm and thereby lash the puppets into antagonism and confrontation against us and division.

The paper says in a signed commentary:

As for Kissinger, he is a Faithful Servant of the U.S. monopoly capital and political swindler possessed of the brigandish nature of U.S. imperialism more than anyone else and its double-faced nature, craftiness and brutality. Little wonder, he is called a fox of America.

In all places where he strutted around, clamouring about "peace" and "mediation," the danger of war, not peace, and new confusion not "mediation" of disputes have been caused and unrest has increased to endanger the people's safety.

Though Kissinger crawled into South Korea at the "invitation" of civilian organisation called "Federation of Businessmen" in name. He instigated as in the past the puppets to confrontation, division and war, not national concord and peaceful reunification, crying about the fictitious "southward invasion." Twaddling about "growth" and "development," he did his level best to bolster up the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial "regime" tottering in face of the people's resolute opposition and rejection.

How pitiable the position of the Chon Tu-hwan group trying to prolong its remaining political days by "inviting" and getting encouragement from such fellow as Kissinger who has long been ousted from the post of state secretary is.

Those going against the trend of the time must realize that they can never extricate themselves from the trap built by themselves.

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTS ON U.S. ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

NODONG SINMUN on U.S. Terrorism

SK120843 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0821 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 12 July (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today, commenting on the fact that at a recent annual meeting of the American Bar Association Reagan slandered the DPRK and some other new-emerging countries as "a confederation of terrorist states," says that this is a foolish trick to wave off the ever bitterer denunciation of people directed against U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of international terrorism.

Terrorist politics is the the state policy of the United States, the paper notes, and says:

One of the main purposes of U.S. imperialism in terrorism is to overthrow governments advancing along the road of independence against imperialism, assassinate leading government officials and turn these countries to the right.

A typical example of this was the subversion of the Allende government of Chile.

The U.S. imperialists left no stone unturned to prevent the victory of Allende in the presidential elections in Chile and after the establishment of his government stepped up the counterrevolutionary schemes against it in a more undisguised way.

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency "squandered money amounting to about 8 million dollars in clandestine operations against Allende from 1970 to 1973" and, eventually staged a reactionary military coup and murdered President Allende in cold blood.

In the past the U.S. imperialists overthrew the Mossadeq government of Iran in the same way.

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has engineered more than 100 reactionary military coups in tri-continental countries since the second world war.

The main purpose of U.S. imperialism in international terrorism is to assassinate leaders of progressive countries and bring these countries under its control.

The U.S. imperialists murdered Zairese Prime Minister Lumumba and Lao Foreign Minister Pholsena in 1961 and Malagasy President Ratsimandrava in February 1975.

They made such assassination attempts on more than 60 occasions from 1961 to 1971 and used 750,000 dollars in them on a monthly average.

All these terrorist acts are committed with the direct consent of the U.S. president.

U.S. Ringleader of World Terrorism

SK130409 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 13 July (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today says that the U.S. imperialists are intensifying terrorism, sabotages and subversive acts against the new emerging countries.

In an article exposing U.S. imperialism as the ringleader of international terrorism, the daily says:

In an attempt to prevent the emergence of governments following the road of independence against imperialism and stifle new-emerging states in their cradle, the U.S. imperialists infiltrated their forces of aggression into them in broad daylight to commit terrorism.

The U.S. imperialists who had been regarding revolutionary Grenada following the road of independent development as a thorn in their flesh hurled their paratroopers and marines from the sky and sea all of a sudden at dawn 25 October 1983, and trampled underfoot the sovereign state overnight and turned it into their new colony.

They landed 2,000 mercenary soldiers in Playa Giron, Cuba, in April 1961, in a bid to stifle the Cuban revolution. They launched a large-scale armed invasion of the Dominican Republic in 1965. They had surreptitiously maintained nearly 30,000 special unit troops in Laos for 10 years in the past to commit terrorist acts ceaselessly against the peoples of Laos and neighbouring countries. All this shows that terrorism is a state policy of the United States.

Today the U.S. imperialists are openly committing terrorist acts, such as aggression, intervention and sabotages and subversive activities, against revolutionary Nicaragua merely because she goes against the grain with them. While threatening Cuba, Lebanon, Libya and many other new-emerging states with "strength," the reactionary ruling circles of the United States are clamouring about armed invasion of these countries.

Along with direct armed intervention, the U.S. imperialists are roping together their stooges and reactionaries to commit terrorist acts for wrecking the new life of people and attacking progressive countries in parts of the world.

Recently they called together the bosses of counterrevolutionary terrorist groups of Asia, Africa, and Latin America in a thick jungle of Africa and assigned them to a "task" to intensify murder, subversion and sabotages.

29 August 1985

They are also arming the South Korean puppet clique, South African racists, Israeli Zionists and pro-American military fascist dictators of El Salvador, Honduras, Chile and other Latin American countries, encouraging them to terrorist acts.

'Terrorism, Intrigue' of CIA

SK141030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0904 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 14 July (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today notes that most of crimes bringing all kinds of misfortunes and sufferings to the people in all parts of the world are planned in the secret chamber of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and committed on its directives.

In an article exposing the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency which is the headquarters of terrorism and intrigue, the daily says: One of the most important "secret operations" of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is to subvert governments of countries which stand opposed to the U.S. arbitrariness.

The paper notes that reactionary military coups engineered by the U.S. imperialists in other countries including Iran since the second world war up to this day number more than 100.

Another component of the "secret operations" of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is to assassinate state and political activists of countries which follow the road of independence against imperialism, the paper says, and goes on:

Besides, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is meddling in the border and religious disputes among Third World countries, setting them against each other and causing conflicts between them. They are roping together their underlings in Southern Africa, the Middle East and various other areas to intensify vicious terrorism.

Under the Reagan administration the terrorism of the United States has further intensified.

According to date of U.S. publications, the number of "special operations" of the U.S. CIA has increased five times under the Reagan administration and more than 50 of such operations are now going on in various regions of the world, counting only big ones.

All this proves that the United States is an "empire of terrorism" imposing its will upon other countries by means of violence, force and threat.

Warning Against U.S. Antiterror Policy

SK180426 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0312 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 18 July (KCNA)--Robert Macfarlane, assistant to the president for national security affairs of the United States, in his recent TV interview let out a string of mishmash about the "antiterror policy" and cried that it

should "involve the use of armed forces." Lashing at this, a signed commentary of MINJU CHOSON today says: This was an attempt to the U.S. imperialists to cover up their true color as the chieftain of international terrorism under the slogan of "prevention of terrorism" and divert the attention of the world's people elsewhere. This was little short of their "declaration of a war" for their armed invasion of anti-U.S. revolutionary countries.

The commentary continues:

They meant by this that all the countries which refuse to go down on their knees before them will be made targets of their intervention and they would use armed forces to control these countries. Lurking in this is their brigandish intention in crying for "anti-terrorism."

It was already reported that the U.S. imperialist warmaniac Reagan a few days ago branded some new-emerging countries including our country as a "world federation of terrorist states" and prattled about "right to defend oneself" from it.

Facts show that the U.S. imperialists' terror policy and their aggressive and interventionist moves against the anti-U.S. progressive countries are getting extremely reckless.

The U.S. imperialists must look straight at the reality and act with discretion.

CSO: 4100/641

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTAGE ON U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS

Daily Assails U.S. Production

SK151138 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 15 July (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today denounces the U.S. imperialists for getting overheated in the production of new chemical weapons to spell the holocaust of chemical warfare to mankind.

Pointing to a recent decision on the U.S. House of Representatives to appropriate funds for the production of binary chemical weapons and its decision in June to resume the production of nerve gas, a poisonous chemical weapon, the paper says:

This shows that the U.S. imperialists are stepping up the preparations for a chemical warfare on a full scale.

They are seeking the ignition point of a new chemical war in Korea.

In a recent "report on chemical weapons" to congress Reagan cried that the United States should deploy new chemical weapons in a short time in the Asia-Pacific region, particularly in the Far East area including Japan and, in an attempt to justify this, alleged that the DPRK "might use chemical weapons." This was not accidental. With this whopping false propaganda, he intended to find a pretext for using chemical weapons in Korea. In fact, the U.S. imperialists have deployed a large quantity of chemical weapons in the Asia-Pacific region.

Their scheme to provoke a new war of aggression in Korea and use chemical weapons together with nuclear weapons finds vivid manifestation in their hurling chemical units into the annual "team spirit" war exercises and staging training in the use of chemical weapons. They have even brought many poison gas factories into South Korea, which mass produce chemical weapons.

They already used chemical weapons in their Korean war of aggression and war against Southeast Asian countries and are using them against the patriots who are waging an anti-dictatorship struggle for democracy in Latin America.

Facts show that the U.S. imperialists are warmaniacs and heinous murderers who are running wild to impose the scourge of chemical warfare upon the Korean people and the peoples of Asia and the world.

U.S. Plan for Pacific Chemical Warehouse

SK141025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0857 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 14 July (KCNA)--Having decided to allot funds for the production of binary weapons a few days ago, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to build a warehouse in the middle of the Pacific to store 13,000 chemical bombs. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says this is part of full-scale chemical war preparations against Asia.

The author of the commentary says:

The Asian-Pacific area is covered with U.S. forces of aggression, nuclear weapons in particular.

When chemical weapons, another kind of mass destruction weapons, are added to in this region, the two kinds of danger of nuclear and chemical warfare will only increase there.

The U.S. imperialists have already deployed in South Korea over 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons and neutron bombs and "Pershing 2" missiles and introduced many poison gas factories to produce toxic materials are are scheming to directly deploy there highly efficient chemical weapons in the future.

This proves that the U.S. imperialists chose the Korean peninsula as a main object of nuclear and chemical warfare in the Asian area and are hastening preparations for it and try to drive out the South Korean puppet army as cannon fodder in nuclear and chemical warfare and massacre Korean people. They scheme in this way to realise their aggressive designs on the whole of Korea and, further, their aggressive global strategy.

CSO: 4100/641

29 August 1985

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTAGE ON OAU MEETING

Kim Il-song Sends Message

SK180029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0012 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 18 July (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings on 17 July to the 21st assembly of heads of state and government of the Organisation of African Unity.

The message reads:

I extend my warm congratulations to the 21st assembly of heads of state and government of the Organisation of African Unity and all the delegates to the conference on behalf of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Korean people and myself.

The current summit conference of the OAU is of momentous significance in the efforts of the African countries to strengthen unity, oppose imperialism, colonialism and racism and solve the acute and urgent matters confronting the African continent.

Today the African people are launching a daring struggle to foil the imperialist aggression and intervention, defend the national independence and country's sovereignty, eradicate famine and poverty and build a prosperous new Africa.

The master of Africa is the African people.

The Korean people firmly stand by the African people and extend active support and firm solidarity to the African people in their struggle to terminate the colonial rule and achieve the complete liberation in Southern Africa and turn Africa into a continent of good neighbourhood, peace, stability and prosperity.

Believing that by the joint efforts of the participants, the current conference will make a great contribution to the struggle for the promotion of the cohesion and cooperation of the African countries and the complete liberation and unity of Africa in compliance with the lofty ideal and principles of the OAU, I heartily wish for the fruitful success in its work.

29 August 1985

SK230431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 23 July (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Tuesday in a signed article hails the success of the 21st assembly of the heads of state and government of the Organization of African Unity.

The article notes that the conference was of momentous significance for the African countries in strengthening the unity, opposing imperialism, colonialism and racism and solving acute and pressing problems facing the African continent.

Pointing out that the conference achieved great success, it says:

This was proved by the "Addis Ababa Declaration," a final document adopted at the conference.

The declaration calls upon all the African organizations and international community to denounce the South African racists' policy of aggression towards the Southern African countries and give financial and material support to the countries fighting against them and national liberation movements. A decision to hold next month a regional meeting on security, disarmament and development of Africa was a reflection of the desires of the African people who treasure independence, progress and peace.

The conference discussed mainly the measures to achieve the economic development of the African continent and liquidate famine and poverty and reached a series of positive agreements.

This is another success of the conference.

The conference studied the possibility of intensifying the cooperation.

As unanimously emphasized at the conference, the African people are talented, experienced in the building of a new society and have capacity for solving their problems by their own efforts.

Once united, they have nothing to fear and nothing is impossible for them.

The Korean people sincerely wish the African people greater success in their struggle to put an end to the colonial rule in Southern Africa, achieve complete liberation and convert Africa into a continent of good neighbourhood, peace, stability and prosperity.

CSO: 4100/641

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTAGE ON NIGER

Niger Delegation

SK181202 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 18 July (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song on 18 July received the visiting government delegation of the Republic of Niger headed by Illa Maidassoua, minister of higher education and research.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and vice-minister of foreign affairs Kim Yong-sop.

Niger ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea Ausseil Pierre was also present.

The head of the delegation conveyed to President Kim Il-song a personal letter of Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Republic of Niger.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation conveyed to President Kim Il-song a gift of the Niger head of state.

Gift from Niger Leader

SK181548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 18 July (KCNA)--A gift came to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, from his excellency Seyni Koutche, president of the Supreme Military Council and head of the state of the Republic of Niger.

The gift was conveyed by Illa Maikassoua, minister of higher education and research of the Republic of Niger, to an official concerned.

CSO: 4100/641

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NODONG SINMUN ON DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH LESOTHO

SK190824 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 19 July (KCNA)--Dailies here today dedicate articles to the fifth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between Korea and Lesotho.

The author of a NODONG SINMUN article says that thanks to the opening of diplomatic relations the two peoples have deepened mutual understanding and supported and cooperated better with each other in the struggle for their common goal, and continues:

Today the Lesotho people are vigorously struggling to defend the independence of the country, achieve national harmony and develop the national economy and culture, courageously smashing the invariable anti-Lesotho manoeuvres of the domestic and foreign enemies.

The Korean people firmly support the independent stand of the Lesotho Government and people and voice firm solidarity with their just struggle.

The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Lesotho have been developing favorably with each passing day since the visit to our country by Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan in May 1983. In June that year the Lesotho Government took the decisive step of suspending diplomatic relations with South Korea and severing all contacts and dealings with the South Korean puppets. This was a clear expression of the firm stand and will of the Lesotho Government and people to further consolidate and develop the friendly relations with our country, recognizing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the only legitimate state of the Korean people. We are grateful for this.

The Korea-Lesotho friendship will develop more favorably in the future in conformity with the interests and desires of the two peoples.

CSO: 4100/641

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK MEETING MARKS EGYPTIAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

NODONG SINMUN Observes National Day

SK230425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 23 July (KCNA)--Dailies here today dedicate articles to the 33rd anniversary of the National Day of the Egyptian people.

The Egyptian people overthrew the pro-British feudal monarchy 33 years ago and proclaimed a republic about 1 year later, the author of a NODONG SINMUN article notes, and says: Since then they have embarked upon the road of worthwhile struggle to build a new life.

Today the Egyptian people under the leadership of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak are vigorously striving to develop the national economy and national culture.

The Egyptian Government is pursuing a non-aligned policy.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Egyptian peoples are excellently developing with each passing day.

In particular, the visit to our country by ARE President Muhammad Husni Mubarak in April 1983 was an important event which brilliantly adorned the Korea-Egypt friendship.

The Korean people will always develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Egyptian people in the interests of the two peoples.

Our people congratulate the Egyptian people upon the anniversary of the victory of their revolution and wish them still greater success in their endeavours for the independent development of the country and the building of a new society.

Pyongyang Meeting Held

SK230343 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 23 July (KCNA)--A meeting was held at the Chollima House of Culture in Pyongyang on 22 July on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the 23 July revolution of the Egyptian people. Placed on the platform of the

meeting were a portrait of President Kim Il-song and a portrait of Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The meeting was attended by Yi Sol-yong, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Korea-Egypt Friendship Association, officials concerned and working people in the city. Egyptian Ambassador to Korea Mohie Eldin Youssef Elattar and his embassy officials were invited there. Speeches were exchanged and a letter to the Egyptian president was adopted at the meeting.

CSO: 4100/641

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

WORLD PEOPLE DEEPLY REVERE KIM CHONG-IL

SK191532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 19 July (KCNA)--Today the world revolutionary people deeply respect and revere dear Comrade Kim Chong-il for his great contribution to the world revolutionary cause.

A letter to Comrade Kim Chong-il from the attendants of a joint seminar of groups for the study of the Chuche idea in Geneva says:

The dear leader your excellency Kim Chong-il is making a great contribution to the strengthening and development of the international communist movement, working class movement and non-aligned movement, to world peace and security and to the independent and happy life of the world people.

This is why the peace-loving people the world over deeply respect and revere your excellency as the sun of our era, the era of chajusong, and the outstanding leader of the world revolution.

Khalid J. Mika, journalist of Tanzanian Radio, had this to say:

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, seeing through the danger to peace and security in all parts of the world, called upon all people who aspire after peace and security of mankind to rise in the struggle for smashing the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and defending world peace in firm unity, transcending differences in political belief, religion and social system.

This poses a very important question under the present condition when mankind is facing a serious problem: a new global war or peace.

The general secretary of the Sudan-Korea Friendship Association said:

Under the energetic guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, a big success has been made in the struggle for the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries, the Third World countries and all other progressive forces against imperialism, colonialism, Zionism and racism and for the strengthening and development of world peace and the non-aligned movement.

R.K. Garg, lawyer of the Indian Supreme Court, said that Comrade Kim Chong-il is expressing firm solidarity with the peoples of all countries in the struggle for building a new society.

He further said: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea owes her high international authority and prestige to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who is making an outstanding contribution to the world revolution.

CSO: 4100/641

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM PLO'S 'ARAFAT

SK211141 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 21 July (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of solidarity from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces Simon Reyes Rivera, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bolivia and Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, general secretary of the popular force organized in Costa Rica on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

In the message Yasir 'Arafat said: We reassure your excellency of the firm and principled stand of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in supporting the proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo and the peace proposals for holding tripartite talks and parliamentary talks advanced by your excellency for the reunification of the divided country; security, stability and peace in your country.

Simon Reyes Rivera, in his message, expressed full solidarity with Comrade Kim Il-song and the Korean people who had dealt a crushing blow at the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, in the message said:

We strongly denounce the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy of the world people, who seek the permanent division of Korea, have turned South Korea into a biggest nuclear armory in the world and menace world peace.

It is our bounden duty to widely inform broad segments of people in Costa Rica and Latin American continent of the grave situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula and make them actively support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The messages sincerely wished good health and a long life to President Kim Il-song.

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

JAPANESE GROUPS STUDY OF CHUCHE IDEA

Japanese Youth Council Publishes Paper

SK191225 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 19 July (KCNA)--The Japanese Youth Liaison Council for the Study of the Chuche Idea published the paper "The Chuche Idea" Nos 5 and 6.

These issues of the paper introduce the vigorous activity for the study of the chuche idea in various parts of Japan.

The paper carries articles titled "Activity for the Study of the Chuche Idea Is Important in Contributing to Peace in Asia," "Economic Construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," "I Want to Continue with Activity for Defending and Developing the Chajusong of Broad Segments of People," "On the Role and Worth of the Youth," "The Stream of Independence and Peace Flows in the Capitalist Countries, Too" and "Why Are There U.S. Bases in Japan?" and so on.

Hwang Chang-yop Meeting

Pyongyang KCNA in English 2317 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 19 July (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on 18 July met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Japan Society for the Study of the Chuche Idea led by Tsuyoshi Kimura, director of the National Council of Japan Societies for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il-song and executive chairman of the Niigata Prefectural Union of High School Teachers.

CSO: 4100/641

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NODONG SINMUN OBSERVES POLISH ANNIVERSARY

SK220839 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0828 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 22 July (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicated an article to the 41st anniversary of the resurrection of Poland.

Noting that the Polish people had waged an indomitable struggle to defend the socialist system and people's power won at the cost of their blood from the attack of the domestic and foreign reactionaries and consolidate and develop them under the leadership of the party, the author of the article says:

As the Polish people knew full well through their experience of life that only socialism will ensure the independence of the country, achieve progress and prosperity and guarantee their freedom and happiness they waged a persistent struggle for socialist renovation, not stepping back from the road hewed out by the revolutionaries and patriotic forerunners by devoting their lives.

The Polish party, government and people are striving to firmly defend the present border of Poland and the sovereignty of the country, prevent a nuclear war and maintain peace and security in Europe, opposing the shameless pressure and interference of the U.S. imperialists.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes made by the fraternal Polish people in the revolution and construction under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party headed by respected Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Polish peoples have been developing onto a new higher stage since the visit to Poland by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song last year. The significant meetings and talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski in Warsaw were an event of great significance in consolidating the friendship and unity between the two peoples, accelerating socialist construction in the two countries and increasing the might of socialism.

Now the Polish people are filled with conviction and hope. The Korean people hope that the Polish people, rallied around the Polish United Workers' Party, will score new success in socialist construction in the future, holding aloft the flag which has fluttered high in the sky above Lublin and this day 41 years ago.

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK DAILIES MARK NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION

SK190457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang 19 July (KCNA)--Dailies here today dedicate articles to the sixth anniversary of the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution.

The author of a NODONG SINMUN article says that over the past six years the Nicaraguan people, rallied close around the Sandinist National Liberation Front and firmly convinced of victory, have vigorously struggled to safeguard the Nicaraguan revolution and build a new life, courageously smashing the incessant moves of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for aggression, armed intervention and subversion and sabotages.

Thanks to their devoted struggle, the course of revolutionary changes has advanced successfully in Nicaragua.

The victorious advance of the Nicaraguan revolution is exerting an inspiring influence upon the Latin American people in the struggle for independence and justice.

The Nicaraguan Government and people are making full preparations in view of the grave situation in which the danger of U.S. imperialist aggression is increasing with each passing day.

Our people express full support to and militant solidarity with the fraternal Nicaraguan people in the just struggle for defending the freedom of the motherland and the gains of the revolution and building an independent new society.

Our people will as ever stand firm on the side of the Nicaraguan people and make every effort to strengthen and develop the fraternal friendship and unity between the two peoples.

CSO: 4100/641

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KCNA ON ARRIVAL, DEPARTURE OF VARIOUS GROUPS

SK200008 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2358 GMT 19 Jul 85

["Visits"--KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang 20 July (KCNA)--The delegation of the Kim Il-song Higher Party School headed by its deputy-director Chang Chong-yop returned home on 18 July after visiting China.

A friendship visiting group of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defence of China headed by its Director Chang Tong, a Kyoto scholars delegation of Japan headed by Kosho Mizutani, rector of the Japanese Buddhism College, Zayani Ezzeddine, councillor of the Ministry of Culture of Tunisia, Hassan Fouad, deputy editor-in-chief of the Egyptian paper AL AHRAM, and Pekka Sutela, associate professor of Helsinki University, Finland, arrived in Pyongyang on 19 July.

Leaving here yesterday were the delegation of the Engesco Company of Brazil led by its General Manager Danilo Zerwes, the delegation of the Japan Society for the Study of the Chuche Idea led by Tsuyoshi Kimura, director of the National Council of Japan Societies for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il-song and executive chairman of the Niigata Prefectural Union of High School teachers, the delegation of the Japanese National Railway Workers Union headed by Masaji Sakai, its central executive vice-chairman and the delegation of the Japan Committee for supporting Korea's reunification led by Akira Iwai, chairman of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

CSO: 4100/641

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO THAILAND--Pyongyang 16 July (KCNA)--Yi Song-ki, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to Thailand, on 10 July presented his credentials to Thai King Phumiphon Adunyadet. The ambassador conveyed friendly regards of President Kim Il-song to the King Phumiphon Adunyadet. The king expressed deep thanks for this and wished happiness for his excellency Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. He wished the DPRK prosperity and the Korean people greater happiness. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 16 Jul 85 SK]

WPK GROUP TO CHINA--Pyongyang 18 July (KCNA)--A delegation of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Yi Kil-song, chief secretary of the committee, left Pyongyang on 18 July by train for a visit to China. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1121 GMT 18 Jul 85 SK]

JSP DELEGATION--Pyongyang 17 July (KCNA)--A delegation of the Yamanashi Prefectural, Japan, People's Council headed by Atsushi Akiyama, vice-chairman of the Special Committee for Measures on Korean Affairs of the Japan Socialist Party and member of the House of Councilors, arrived in Pyongyang on 16 July. The delegation of the Soviet magazine OGONYOK and Sami Kohen, editor of the Turkish paper MILLIYET, left here for home on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0032 GMT 17 Jul 85 SK]

BRAZILIAN FIRM GROUP--Pyongyang 17 July (KCNA)--Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, today met and had a talk in a friendly atmosphere with the delegation of the Engesco Company of Brazil headed by its General Manager Danilo Zer. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 17 Jul 85 SK]

SOVIET SOCCER TEAM--Pyongyang 19 July (KCNA)--A RSSR soccer selection of the Soviet Union arrived in Pyongyang on 18 July. The delegation of the Cuban Association for Friendship Among Peoples headed by its First Vice-Chairman Mario Rodriguez Martinez left here yesterday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2353 GMT 18 Jul 85 SK]

DELEGATION TO HUNGARY, ROMANIA--Pyongyang 18 July (KCNA)--A delegation of the State Planning Commission headed by its Vice-Chairman Pak Won-pyo left here on 17 July to visit Hungary and Romania. The Chengdu Circus of China headed by Liu Jiazhong, vice-mayor of Chengdu, Sichuan Province of China, left Sinuiju yesterday for home by train after visiting Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0022 GMT 18 Jul 85 SK]

REPLY FROM HUSAK--Pyongyang 18 July (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song received a reply message dated 15 July from Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The reply message reads: Respected Comrade, I extend wholehearted thanks to you for your warm congratulations upon my reelection as president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. I share with you the conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will grow stronger and develop in the interests of our nations and the entire socialist community and wish you new success in your responsible work as well as good health and a long life. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 18 Jul 85 SK]

PERUVIAN PARTY LEADER GREETED--Pyongyang 18 July (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings on 18 July to Alan Garcia Perez upon his election as chairman of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru. The message reads: I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and on my own, extend warm felicitations and comradely greetings to you, a close friend, upon your election as chairman of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru at the congress of your alliance. Your election as chairman of your alliance is an expression of the deep trust of the entire members of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru in you and their firm support to you. I express the belief that under your correct leadership your alliance will achieve big success in the struggle for the independent development and prosperity of the country and national unity and democratisation. Convinced that the excellent friendly and cooperative relations existing between our two parties will further expand and develop in the future in the idea of independence, friendship and peace, I take this opportunity to heartily wish you good health as well as great success in your responsible work for the strengthening and development of your alliance. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 18 Jul 85 SK]

ENVOYS VISIT NAMPO LOCKGATE--Pyongyang 19 July (KCNA)--Foreign diplomatic envoys and embassy officials in Pyongyang visited the construction site of the Nampo Lockgate on 18 July. Going round the lock construction site and main dam construction site of the Nampo Lockgate which is being built to be a grand monumental edifice under a grand nature-remaking plan of the great leader President Kim Il-song and our party, the guests congratulated People's Army soldiers and builders who are performing heroic feats in the construction project. The Nampo Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee gave a reception yesterday for the guests. Speaking at the reception, Ljupco Tavciovski, ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to Korea, who is the doyen of the Diplomatic Corps said: While going round the construction site of the Nampo Lockgate which is rising as a grand monumental edifice, demonstrating the pride of the Korean nation, we clearly realized that the lockgate construction is progressing at a very fast tempo thanks to the wise leadership of respected Comrade Kim Chong-il and the vigorous endeavours of the People's Army soldier-constructors. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 19 Jul 85 SK]

SFRY-DPRK COOPERATION PROTOCOL--Belgrade, 19 July (TANJUG)--A protocol on the sixth session of the Consultative Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between Yugoslavia and the People's Democratic Republic

of Korea was signed in Belgrade today. Talks, held in a number of Yugoslav enterprises, examined potentials for and defined the further course of bilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation, particularly bilateral trade, the building industry and shipbuilding and cooperation in the iron and steel and non-ferrous metal industries, by the opening and exploitation of mines in Korea by deliveries of Yugoslav equipment and joint investment. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1426 GMT 19 Jul 85 LD]

WPK DELEGATION RETURNS--Pyongyang 19 July (KCNA)--The delegation of the International Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Deputy Department Director of the WPK Central Committee Kwon Min-chun returned home today from the Soviet Union by air. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 19 Jul 85 SK]

POLISH WOODCUT EXHIBITION--Pyongyang 20 July (KCNA)--A Polish woodcut exhibition opened on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the resurrection of Poland. The opening ceremony of the exhibition was held on 19 July at the Korean Art Gallery. Present there were Polish Ambassador to Korea Leon Tomaszewski, embassy officials and Maria Domurat-Krawczyk, delegate of the Polish Woodcut Exhibition, staying in Korea. It was attended by Chang Chol, vice-minister of culture and art, Yi Song-ho, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, other personages concerned and working people in the city. Speeches were exchanged at the opening ceremony. The attendants saw various woodcuts showing the resourcefulness and wisdom of the Polish people and the development of Polish culture and art. Prior to the opening ceremony, the delegate of the Polish Woodcut Exhibition was interviewed by newspaper, news agency and radio reporters in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 20 Jul 85 SK]

COLOMBIAN COUNTERPART GREETED--Pyongyang 20 July (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Augusto Ramirez Ocampas, foreign Minister of the Republic of Colombia. The message extends warm felicitations on the occasion of the 175th anniversary of the independence of Colombia and wishes the Republic of Colombia prosperity and the Colombian foreign minister happiness. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 20 Jul 85 SK]

ZIA-UL-HAQ REPLIES--Pyongyang 20 July (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song received a reply message from Mohammad Zia-ul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The reply message dated 11 July reads: I thank your excellency for the kind message of felicitations which you sent to me on the occasion of our National Day. I greatly value the warm sentiments extended by your excellency and heartily reciprocate them. I take this opportunity to convey my best wishes for your excellency's long life, health and happiness and for ever-increasing progress and prosperity of the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 20 Jul 85 SK]

COLOMBIAN DELEGATION--Pyongyang 21 July (KCNA)--Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, on 20 July met and had a talk in a friendly atmosphere with the delegation of political parties of Colombia with Pablo Ruben Bernasa, president of the Bale-del-Cauca Provincial Committee of the

Conservative Party of Colombia and senator, as head and Federico Giraldo Valencia, member of the Advisory Council of the National Direction of the Liberal Party of Colombia and advisor to the senate, as deputy head. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 21 Jul 85 SK]

WPI GROUP RETURNS--Pyongyang 21 July (KCNA)--The delegation of the Party History Institute of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea returned home yesterday after attending the seminar on the 50th anniversary of the Seventh Congress of the Communist International held in the Soviet Union. The government delegation of the Republic of Niger and the delegation of parliamentarians from political parties of Venezuela left for home yesterday. Ashwini Kumar, second vice-president of the International Olympic Committee, left here on the same day. Also leaving here yesterday were Abdul-wakil Gailan Ahmed, director of a department of the Planning Ministry of Democratic Yemen, and his party, the delegation of Aden University of Democratic Yemen and the delegation of Carabobo University, Venezuela, for the study of the chuche idea. The Palestinian delegation for the study of the chuche idea also left Pyongyang yesterday. An Indian delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Anil Kumar Sarkar, professor of Calcutta University, India, and Kim Tae-mun and his wife Chong Chun-suk, Korean residents in the United States, arrived here on 19 July for a visit to the homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 21 Jul 85 SK]

DPRK-YUGOSLAVIA SCIENTIFIC PROTOCOL--Pyongyang 21 July (KCNA)--A protocol on the sixth meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was signed in Belgrade on 19 July. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 21 Jul 85 SK]

JAPANESE SCHOLARS GROUP--Pyongyang 22 July (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on 21 July met and had a conversation in a friendly atmosphere with the Kyoto scholars delegation of Japan headed by Kosho Mizutani, president of Japan Buddhist University. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0008 GMT 22 Jul 85 SK]

MALAWIAN PRESIDENT--Pyongyang 22 July (KCNA)--Malawi President H. Kamuzu Banda met on 12 July Kim Tong-hwa, Korean ambassador to his country. The ambassador conveyed to him cordial regards of President Kim Il-song. President H. Kamuzu Banda expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to transmit his wholehearted warm greetings to President Kim Il-song. He sincerely wished President Kim Il-song good health and a long life. He said he warmly supported all the initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the reunification of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0006 GMT 22 Jul 85 SK]

WPK GROUP TO MONGOLIA, BULGARIA--Pyongyang 22 July (KCNA)--A party workers' delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Sang-myong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, left here on 20 July for a visit to Mongolia and Bulgaria. The delegation of the Korea-Mongolia Friendship Association headed by its Chairman Yun Ki-chong, minister of finance, returned home on the 21st after visiting Mongolia and a Beijing Municipal friendship delegation headed by its Vice-Mayor Feng Mingwei arrived in Pyongyang that day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0009 GMT 22 Jul 85 SK]

MALTESE PRIME MINISTER--Pyongyang 22 July (KCNA)--Karmenu Mifusud Bonnici, prime minister of the Republic of Malta, met on 10 July the Music Cooperation of Korea. He said that he was satisfied over the favorable development of the relations between Malta and Korea. The Maltese Government and people, he stated, will actively support the Korean people's struggle for the country's reunification, standing by them as ever. He asked the group to convey his wholehearted greetings to the great leader his excellency President Kim Il-song and sagacious leader his excellency Kim Chong-il for sending the group to Malta. A cordial atmosphere prevailed throughout the talk. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0011 GMT 22 Jul 85 SK]

BOTSWANA PRESIDENT--Pyongyang 22 July (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on 21 July sent a message of greetings to Q.K.J. Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana. The message reads: On the 60th birthday of your excellency, I warmly congratulate you on behalf of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will further strengthen and develop, I take this occasion to sincerely wish you good health and happiness as well as greater success in your work for the country's prosperity. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 22 Jul 85 SK]

ZAMBIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES--Pyongyang 22 July (KCNA)--A delegation of the Ministry of Home Affairs of Zambia headed by Minister F.M. Chomba has arrived in Pyongyang Monday by air. The delegation was met at the airport by Minister of Public Security Yi Chol-pong. The Ministry of Public Security hosted a reception in the evening for the delegation. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1455 GMT 22 Jul 85 SK]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETING--Pyongyang 23 July (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on 22 July met and had a conversation in a friendly atmosphere with the delegation for the study of the church idea of Quayaquil University of Ecuador headed by its Vice-President Victor Hugo Ludena Rubin. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0200 GMT 23 Jul 85 SK]

SOCIALIST CALLISTHENIC TEAMS--Pyongyang 23 July (KCNA)--A technicians delegation of the German Democratic Republic and the GDR, Bulgarian, Hungarian and Czechoslovak teams for the International Friendship Junior Callisthenic Tournament of Socialist Countries arrived in Pyongyang on 22 July. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0023 GMT 23 Jul 85 SK]

COLOMBIAN PARTIES GROUP--Pyongyang 24 July (KCNA)--The delegation of political parties of Colombia with Pablo Ruben Bernasa, president of the Bale-del-Cauca Provincial Committee of the Conservative Party of Colombia and senator, as head and Frederico Giraldo Valencia, member of the Advisory Council of the National Direction of the Liberal Party of Colombia and advisor to the senate, as deputy head, left here Tuesday by air after concluding its 8-day visit to Korea. During its stay in Korea, the delegation toured various places of Pyongyang and local areas. The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea entertained the delegation to a reception. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0008 GMT 24 Jul 85 SK]

CAPE VERDE LEADERS--Pyongyang 24 July (KCNA)--Cape Verde President Aristides Pereira on 6 July met Korean Ambassador to Cape Verde Hwang Chol-su and the Korean mass gymnastic display delegation. A talk took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Earlier, the president had seen the mass gymnastic display "the 10th anniversary of the liberation." Prime Minister of the country Pedro Pires on 12 July met and had a friendly conversation with the Korean mass gymnastic display delegation. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 24 Jul 85 SK]

AMBASSADOR MEETS THAI PREMIER--Pyongyang 24 July (KCNA)--DPRK Ambassador to Thailand Yi Song-ki on 19 July paid a courtesy call on Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of Thailand. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song to the prime minister. Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey friendly greetings of the Thai Government and people to President Kim Il-song and the Korean people. He said he hoped for an early realisation of Korea's reunification. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 24 Jul 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/641

N. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

PRODUCTION OF EXPORTS AS A PRIORITY

Rolling Stock Factory

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 15 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] In order to glorify the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party as grand celebrations of victors, the working class and three revolutions team members of the 4 June Rolling Stock Factory, where the flames of creating the "speed of the 1980's" are vigorously advancing, are bursting with the pride of having completed the half year export production plan assigned to the factory one month ahead of schedule, and are continuing to innovate with that spirit.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Sources of exports must be positively located in all sectors of the people's economy and export production increased across the board."

During the period of carrying out the plan, workers here heeded the militant call of the party to increase export production and boldly set high battle objectives at the beginning of the year, and vigorously launched the struggle to advance completion of their export production plan.

Workers of the Daily Necessities Shop in particular achieved innovations in the production of children's bicycles. They positively applied advanced operational methods and increased the ratio of press forging so as to normalize production at a high level in production processes, with the result that by the end of May they had garnered success in the production of export children's bicycles.

Workers of the Number 1 Processing, Tram, Technical Equipment, Mechanization and Engineering Shops also carried out basic production tasks while vigorously launching socialist competition for export production, and thereby achieved innovations in the production of numerous quality export vehicle wheels in a short period of time.

Not satisfied with their success, workers here continue to vigorously launch the struggle to push forward the completion of this year's export production plan.

Electrical Appliance Factory

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 15 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Workers at the 1 June Electrical Appliance Factory are achieving enormous innovations in the production of export goods.

Staff functionaries meshed together concrete production tasks for shops and work teams, and even machinery operators, in order to give priority to export production, and carried out the corresponding work of assuring a supply of materials.

As a result, tremendous innovations were achieved in the 1 June Electrical Appliance Factory in the production of such export electrical products as AC connectors and circuit breakers.

Party members and workers of the Youth Fabrication Shop, who are in charge of a large quantity of export goods, exceeded all expectations in producing cooperative goods, and significantly improved the quality of their products.

Hwason'g Chemical Factory

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 15 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Innovations have recently been made in export production at the Hwaso'ng Chemical Factory.

The factory primary-level party committee vigorously launched political work among party members and workers, spurring them on to export production.

The factory staff properly carried out organizational work to assure that export production was given priority.

In addition, technical innovation proposals were boldly applied to improve the quality of export products, and both the quality and variety of products were further increased.

Combatants of the Implementation Shop, Shaping Shop and Formalin Shop implemented six technical innovations in production to bring up the quality of the goods they manufacture to the maximum level, and as a result achieved a 1.2-fold increase in production while at the same time significantly improving quality.

Consequently, they substantially exceeded their May export production plan and are continuing to get good results in the export production battle in June as well.

9062
CSO: 4110/198

N. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ACCOMPLISHING EXPORT PLANS

Machine Building Industry

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 9 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] In order to mark the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party, which draw nearer each day, as grand celebrations of victors, economic organizational work is currently being even more closely planned and coordinated at the Ministry of Machine Building Industry.

Specifically, the great leader's teaching and the party's intent with regard to maintaining the priority of export production are being upheld, and effort concentrated on their implementation, at the ministry.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Possessed of a correct viewpoint concerning foreign trade, factories and enterprises must struggle to improve the quality of export products and at the same time thoroughly establish a system for fulfilling export plans at the beginning of the month."

Under party organization guidance, measures are being more thoroughly established at the ministry to improve the quality of export products and to assure their priority production.

In particular, responsible functionaries have stood in the forefront and gotten department heads, bureau directors and guidance personnel to develop new guidance capabilities and, using a variety of forms and methods, to more fully understand the importance and significance of export production.

At the same time, the division of labor structure has been mapped out in detail within the ministry so that ministry functionaries go down to such key export production units and related units as the Sunch'o'n Cement Plant, 8 February Cement Plant, Ch'o'nnae-ri Cement Plant, Su'nggho-ri Cement Plant and Nampo Glass Factory.

Ministry functionaries who are sent out according to this division of labor combine their efforts with those of functionaries of the unit concerned so

that they come to an understanding of the overall situation, and press ahead vigorously to increase production and improve the quality of products. In addition, functionaries are actively solving problems that arise, including those related to resources, materials and fuel, in a manner suited to the changing situation at the sites of struggle, through close contact between the ministry command center and the sectors concerned.

Functionaries dispatched to factories and enterprises subordinate to the ministry are also planning and coordinating the better packaging of export goods that have already been produced and the work of shipping them on time.

Party members and workers of many factories and enterprises subordinate to the ministry are currently making strenuous efforts to assure faster production of high-quality export goods.

Marine Products

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 9 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] Large quantities of fish are being caught by the Wo'np'yo'ng Export Marine Products Station.

Under the guidance of the party organization, station staff functionaries are putting great effort into finding new fishing grounds and maintaining conditions necessary for catching large quantities of fish.

As a result, fishery workers are producing new innovations.

Fishermen of Boat No. 9351 in particular, including Comrades Chu Mun-pok, Kim Pyo'ng-ch'an, Pak Chong-sik and Yi Ch'ang-sik, were innovative in catching a lot of fish by intensively launching mobile fishing weir operations.

Fishermen of Boat No. 9354 are applying advanced fishing methods to significantly exceed their fishing quota every day.

Upholding the slogan of the Party Central Committee, fishery workers here are currently building further on their fishing successes.

Chongjin Chemical Fiber Factory

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 9 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] The working class and members of three revolutions teams of the Chongjin Chemical Fiber Factory are achieving enormous innovations in export production.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"All sectors of the people's economy must given priority to export production, decisively improve the quality of export products and meet delivery dates without fail."

Upholding the party's intent with regard to giving priority to maintaining quality export production, factory guidance functionaries are providing guidance for party members and workers.

Using the method of leading by personal example, guidance functionaries created proper conditions for operating machinery at full capacity and normalizing production at a high level.

They went out to the Materials Section and the Engineering Shops and put effort into assuring that the materials and machinery parts needed for export production were made available at the proper time.

At the same time, they paid close attention to economic organizational work in a manner suited to the upsurging enthusiasm of the producing masses.

As a result, the Spinning Shop and Spooling Shop have from the very first month of the year overfulfilled export production plans that are double those of last year on a daily, weekly and monthly basis.

The working class and members of three revolutions teams here who overfulfilled first quarter plans were not satisfied in the slightest with their past successes, and the result of their innovations was that they fulfilled 105.5 percent of the May export production plan.

As this month progresses, the daily export production plan is being carried out as planned.

Upholding the Party Central Committee's slogan concerning thorough establishment of the revolutionary spirit of giving priority to export production and carrying out export plans without fail in all sectors and units, the factory workers are more vigorously fanning the flames of the speed battle at each work position.

Party members and workers of this factory are currently vigorously launching the struggle to carry out their yearly export production plan without fail.

9062
CSO: 4110/199

END